

[MAY 20, 1865]

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Useful envelopes 1s 6d per 1,000
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LD'S HANDSOME FAMILY BIBLES,
from 1s. to 20 guineas; pocket Bibles, with clasp, from
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the largest, cheapest, and best bound book in the world.
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with nearly 200 Illustrations, a pictorial Sunday book for
children, handsomely bound, price 4s. Post-free from
H. FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.
stock of juvenile books in London.

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TEAM ENGINE MODELS,
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1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Glass, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
"reduces" vision by stating age. "Magical Circular"
1s. 6d. states—"These extraordinary spectacles are superior
to any made by Microscope and Telescope Combined.
An extraordinary instrument ever made—see. Optical
lens for 2s stamp.

NNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheap-
er, in gold and silver, in great variety of every construc-
tion, price from one to sixty guineas. Every watch skilfully
and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe
The best workman's watch ever made.
Any orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufactory,
65 and 64, Cheapside.

Selling by Thousands.
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with Case Complete, warranted to denote Solar Time cor-
rectly. Price One Shilling; by post, two stamp. Ward
Kliver, near Bowbridge.

JOH on HORSEBACK.—Roars of Laughter.
The extraordinary performances of Panach on his famous
horse, with the laughable antics of his friend the Clown,
seen daily at 223, Strand, from 10 to 11 a.m. The pair sent post free for
1s. 6d.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 223, Strand.

MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of Laughter.
These wonderful animals go through their extra-
ordinary performances daily, at 223, Strand, from 10 to 11 a.m. The pair
free 1s 6d stamp.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 223, Strand.

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PAINS, PARALYSIS, &c.

LOAN, a TEST of REAL VOLTAIC
BELTS. Galvano-Plumbe Chain Bands, Pocket Belts,
sore, with a charge, for a month to enable any
ascetic the extraordinary effects of the
new improvements have made them very
flexible, convenient for self-application, and constant in
action. Medical reports and numerous testimonial of
cases of Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sciatica, Indigestion,
Deafness, Asthma, Consumption, Epilepsy, Functional
Nervous Disability, &c.—Pamphlets and prospectus
free. Galvano Bands, Belts &c. 2s, 10s. 6d. 15s. 18s. &c.
Bands for restoring exhausted Vital Energy, 30s. to 40s
J. L. PULVERMACHE, Esq.,
Establishment, 73, Oxford-street, London.

KURIANT WHISKERS OF MOUS-
TACHES.—My formula forces them to grow upon
the face, without injury; and a sure remedy for baldness.
Price, 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d.
You have made
them grow in seven weeks very thick.—"The effect on
lakers is truly astounding."—After six weeks' use my
hair has disappeared and my hair grown again.—Extracts
from the medical journals.

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THE MORISONIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE.

A vital principle is in the blood.

Everything in the body is derived from the blood.

Constitutions are radically the same.

Diseases arise from impurity of the blood.

Health and disease have the same origin.

From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body,

the health of the one must conduct to the serenity of the

other.

Vegetable purgation is the only medicinal mode for

eradicating disease.

The recovery of a diseased medicine was a desideratum.

This desire was made by James Morison, the Hygienist,

who procured "the medical liberty of the subject."

Morison's Medicines are sold by appointed agents.

NAHAN'S LIQUID WHISKEY & COGNAC

BRANDY.—The celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKEY, rivaled in

French Brandy. It is pure, mellow, and very

expensive. Price, 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. at most of the respectable

agents in London; or wholesale at 4, Great Windmill-

Street, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork,

and Kinahan's LIQUID WHISKEY.

To Mothers, Nurses, and Invalids.

TEMPLE FOOD for INFANTS and INV-

ALIDS (Dr. RIDGE'S).—A thoroughly-cooked food. Most

strengthening, soothing for infants. Most agreeable

and nourishing for invalids. Is made without trouble or

nuisance. The best and cheapest food. Of chemists, in tins,

1s. or 2s. 6d. Samples sent free to medical men.—Manu-

factured, &c., &c.

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TO H. E. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL,

1862.

"PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

COLMAN'S PRIZE MEDAL MUSTARD

bears their Trade Mark, THE BULL'S HEAD, on each

box.

The only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the

Exhibition in 1862.

Domestic purpose nothing finer can be produced. The

"Single" and "Double Superior" are the qualities particularly

held in every Town throughout the United Kingdom.

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CHEN ISLANDICUS, or ICELAND MOSS

COCOA, manufactured by DUNN and HEWITT, London.

Highly recommended by the faculty in all cases of debility,

consumption, and all pulmonary and chest diseases.

Testimonials of Dr. H. C. Dr. Normandy, and others. T.

everywhere, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

EXCELLENT BLACK TEA 3s. 4d. PER POUND.

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General Price Current, post-free. Tea carriage free.

Printed and published by JOHN DICKS, at the Office,

313, Strand.—Saturday, May 10, 1865.

John Dicks 313 Strand

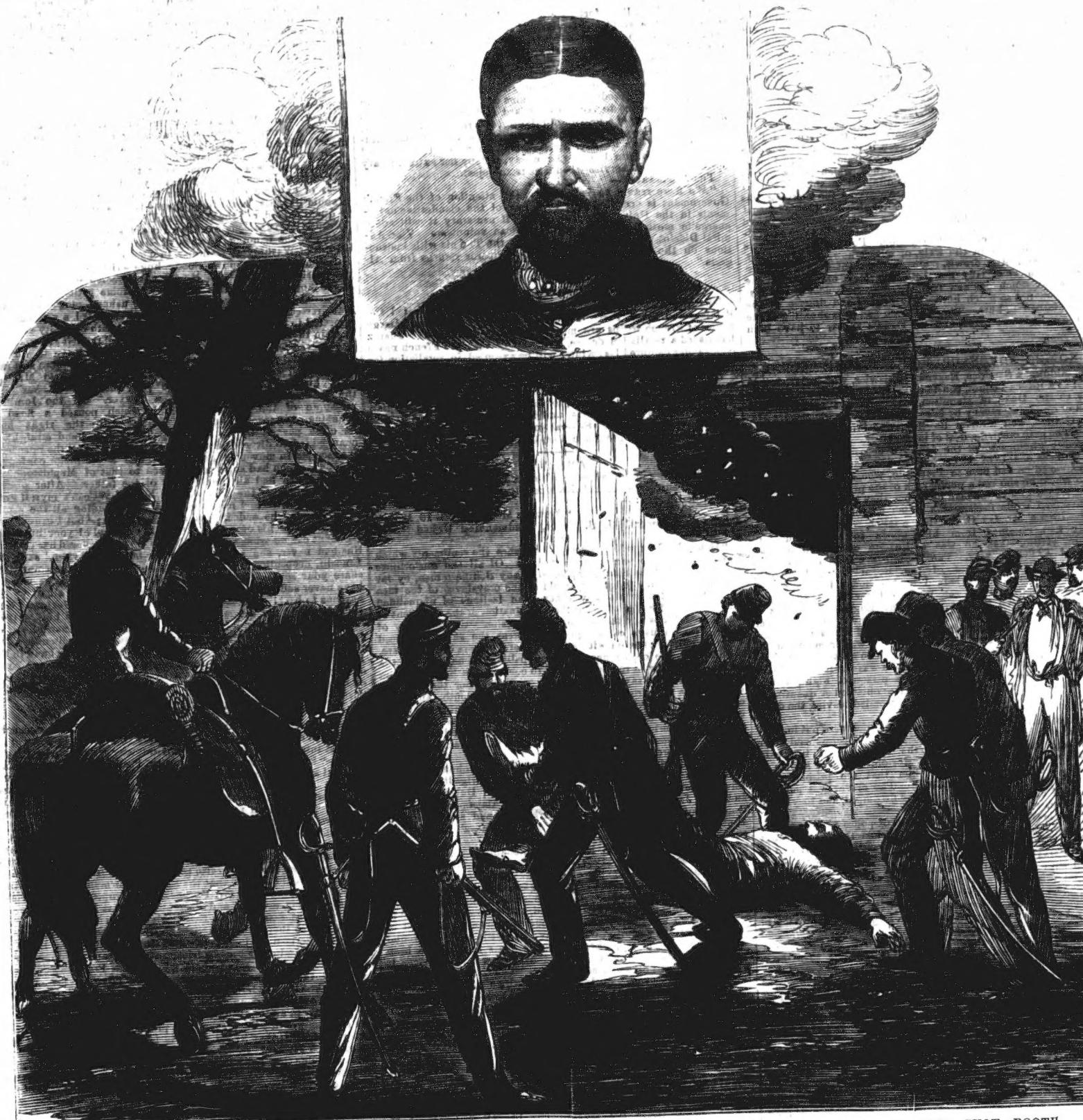
PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 102.—VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



DEATH OF WILKES BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND PORTRAIT OF SERGEANT CORBETT WHO SHOT BOOTH.

the doctrine, settle maritime belligerents, fine the status of insurrections, and adjust disputes; but if other Governments fail to meet the above indicated, American public opinion will settle, regardless of revolutionary consequences.

Times denies that the United States have any

troops stationed along the coast from Charleston

to the border. Johnstone's fare-

troops call upon them to observe the terms of

peaceful citizens, and says that their courage

during a long war have won the admiration of

the people of North Carolina that

substituted to secure the interests of the Govern-

ment the people until the civil Government is re-

stored, and the army will maintain their

mands the slave owners to retain their slaves

and the commanders in North Carolina to lend

them, and loans provisions to the inhabitants, in

the renewal of peaceful pursuits and restore

our fellow-citizens.

STATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The *Revue des deux Mondes* just issued appears

on Presidents Lincoln. The writer is M.

de la Rose pen has often, and never without profit to

the same periodical. M. Langlois paid a

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General News.

THREE Bengal tigers and a mongoose, the serpent killer of India, were landed at Southampton from the mail steamer *Pogbad*. The tigers are intended for the Clifton Zoological gardens.

ACCORDING to an exact report in *Lancaster*, the account of the Little N.W. Water. It will show a deficiency of £20,000 against Mr. Whistler, whose malady fate was recorded a few days back. It is believed that he had been speculating largely in the Confederate rate loan.

In forming a new road of *Graham*, the workmen have come upon a jar of earthenware containing about 150 silver coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and James I. They are in a good state of preservation, some of them in what collectors call a fine state. They were found buried about a foot down in the paddock of what was long known as *Castles Gate House*, the grounds of which are being laid out as building sites. The coins are in the possession of Mr. Beaumont, town clerk, to whom they at present belong.

THERE was a small shock of earthquake in Kingston, Jamaica, on the evening of the 11th ult.

The *Richmond Whig*, whose motto is "Sic semper tyrannis," has dropped it at the request of the provost-marshal-general.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. It is stated, left only 25,000 dollars (£5,000) in real estate — *New York Times*.

CAPTAIN KEITH FRASER, of the 1st Life Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord George Paget. Inspector of Cavalry. Captain Fraser will also discharge the duties of brigadier-major, a post which has been substituted for that of assistant-adjudant-general of cavalry. — *Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, accompanied by Major Barnes, A.D.C., arrived in London on Sunday morning from Paris.

AN excursion round the world is being organized at Antwerp. The voyage will last two years, and the principal ports in both hemispheres will be successively visited. It is chiefly intended as a means of educational travel for young men.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE following is President Johnson's reply to an address presented to him by a Pennsylvania delegation:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, — I can only reply in general terms. Perhaps as good a reply as I can make would be to refer to or repeat what I have already said to other delegations who have come for the purpose of encouraging and inspiring me with confidence on entering upon the discharge of duties so responsible, so perilous. All that I could now say would be a repetition of sentiments already indicated. The words you have spoken are most fully and cordially responded to by me. I, too, think the time has arrived when the people of this nation should understand that treason is a crime. When we turn to the catalogues of crimes we find that most of those committed in it are understood, but the crime of treason has neither been generally understood nor generally appreciated as I think it should be. And there has been an effort since this rebellion commenced to make the impression that it was a mere political struggle, or, as I have seen out in some of the papers, a struggle for the ascendancy of certain principles from the jaws of the Government to the proslavery, and now settled by the final triumph of the Federal arms. If this is to be a determined, settled opinion, the Government is as am, and no question can arise but they will make a party issue, and that to whatever length they carry it the party dedicated will be only a party defeated, and no crime committed. But I say again, treason, the highest crime known to the law, and the punishment of treason, and it is taught to know that treason is to be condemned there can be no Government. I do not say this to indicate a revengeful or improper spirit. It is simply the expression of deliberate consideration and temperate judgment. There are men who ought to suffer the penalties of their treason, but there are also men who have been engaged in this rebellion, who while, technically speaking, they are guilty of treason, yet *morally* are not. Thousands who have been drawn into it, involved by various influences—by dissipation, by dread, by force of public opinion in the localities in which they live—these are not as responsible as those who led, deceived, and forced them. To the unconscious, deceived, unscrupulous—in short, to the great mass of the misled—I would say, "Marry, chasten, recompense, and the rest of the world will be well." To those who have deceived—*to the conscious, influential traitor*, who attempted to destroy the life of a nation, I would say, "On you be inflicted the severest penalties of your crime." (Applause.) I fully understand how easy it is to get up an impression in regard to the exercise of mercy; and if I know myself had my own heart there is in it as great a disposition to mercy as can be manifested on the part of any other individual. But mercy without justice is a crime. In the exercise of mercy there should be deliberate consideration and a profound understanding of the case; and I am not prepared to say but what it should often be transferred to a higher court—a court where mercy and justice can best be united. In responding to the remarks of your chairman in reference to free government and the discharge of my duties, I can only say again that my past public life must be taken as a guide to what my future will be. My course has been unshakable and well defined. I knew it was easy to cry out 'Demagogue,' but let that be as it may. If I have spent the last years of my life for the elevation of the great masses of the people, why it was a work of my choosing, and I will bear the loss. And if it is demagogism to please the people—then I am a demagogue. I was always proud when my duties were to discharge that the people were pleased. A great monopoly—the remarks of your chairman being as it is—existed, that of slavery, and upon it rested an aristocracy. It is the work of freedom to put down monopolies. You have seen the attempt made by the monopoly of slavery to put down the Government; but in the making of the stamp thereby to control and destroy the Government, you have seen the Government put down the monopoly and destroy the aristocracy. (Applause.) Institutions of any kind must be subordinate to the welfare of the State. We have followed the example of the Government, or the Government cannot stand. I do not care whether it be North or South. A Government based upon popular judgment must be paramount to all institutions that spring up under that Government, and if when they attempt to control the Government, the Government does not put them down, they will put it down. Hence the main portion of my efforts have been devoted to the opposing of them. Hence I have ever opposed aristocracy—opposed it in any shape. But there is a kind of aristocracy that has always, that always will command my respect and approbation—the aristocracy of talent, the aristocracy of virtue, the aristocracy of merit, or an aristocracy resting upon merit, the aristocracy of labour resting upon honest industry, developing the industrial resources of the country—it demands my respect, my support in life. In regard to my future course in connection with this rebellion nothing that I can say would be worth listening to. If my past is not sufficient guarantee, I can only add that I have never knowingly deceived the people, and never have betrayed a friend (applause), and, God willing, never will. (Applause.) Accept my profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and believe me when I say that your encouragement, countenance, and confidence, are a great aid and a great spur to the performance of my duties. Once more I thank you for this manifestation of your regard and respect."

AND SIR F. BACON.—The Washington *Advertiser* gives the following account of the new British minister with the new President: His interview with President Johnson was as follows: As President Lincoln himself could not be present, he sent his secretary, Mr. Seward, to represent his credentials, and formally read his commission, saying that he was sent to see him, and to present his respects to the representative of Great Britain, and to say, "I am not much used to the diplomatic service, and am at the same time so unacquainted with the two nations, I saw him write a few lines of paper and give to the woman; he then no form of the ministerial politeness. The woman was a young man, who held out his hand to the new minister with a loud voice, 'As for me, I have come with Abraham Lincoln.'—'Much obliged, sir,' said Mr. Seward, his big hand; 'this is our day for

The Court.

Prince Arthur arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the Continent, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. Mr. Jolley. His royal highness left the palace for Balmoral in the evening.

The daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Paget was baptized on Sunday morning, by the Queen's gracious permission, in her Majesty's Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. F. Garden, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

The Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales stood as sponsors on the occasion.

The child received the name of "Alexandra Harriet."

The Hon. Mrs. Coke and Major Teasdale were in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

There were present at the ceremony his Grace the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Sandwich and the Ladies Montague, Viscount and the Viscountess Sydney, Lord Clarence Paget, the Earl of Listowel, Lady Mary Capel, Lord and Lady Proby, Lord and Lady Suffolk, Mrs. Henry Baring, &c.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of about 700 was invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Coke, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Major Teasdale, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace about ten o'clock.

The Queen will return to Windsor Castle from Scotland, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, the first day in the Ascot race week. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor and Osborne six weeks before leaving for Germany. The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to take up their residence at Frogmore Lodge for a short time in June. — *Court Journal*.

Her Majesty and the royal party reached Aberdeen at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting at the station, but beyond silent expressions no demonstration of any kind was made. The royal train having been shunted on to the Dossie line started for Aboyne, which was reached about ten minutes to two o'clock. Here open carriages were in waiting, and after a short stay the royal party started for Balmoral Castle, where they arrived shortly before four o'clock. The weather was beautiful throughout.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

BY the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Granville moved the adjournment of the Whitbread's rooms until Monday, the 12th of June. On the motion of the Earl of Balmoral, the Pheasants (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to assimilate the time of pheasant shooting in Ireland to that in England, was read a second time. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the inquiries of Sir W. G. Douglas, stated that there were a variety of funds which were either monies belonging to the public, and on their way to the Exchequer in a multitude of miscellaneous forms, or else monies for the most part deposited or held in trust for various public bodies; and that with respect

Notes of the Week.

On Sunday afternoon the tenth summer season of the Sunday bands commenced in Victoria Park, and the music drew together an assemblage of many thousand persons, the majority of whom were of the labouring population of the East-end. The band, which was under the leadership of Mr. Shapcott, and is supported by the subscription of the people in penny admissions to an inner circle, and by the sale of programmes, played selections from the works of Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, Gounod, and other well-known composers, opening and closing with the National Anthem. It is stated that the average number of visitors to these concerts is 40,000, and the refreshments sold on the ground are of the lightest character, such as milk, lemonade, and the like. The band now plays in a new orchestra erected for the purpose, by the order of the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Office of Works.

MR. J. M. FAVELL, the coroner for Chesterward, in the county of Durham, held an inquest at Leadgate, near Shotley-bridge, on Saturday, on the body of Alice, the wife of John Clark, a pitman, he being in the custody of the county constabulary, charged with murder. The man and his wife lived at Leadgate, and had a family; and Clark worked in the pit there. On Saturday week the deceased, who had the reputation of being a clean and judicious person, went into the town to make her week's purchases, and she and another woman named Kilpatrick called in at a public house and had a glass of whisky. Upon returning homewards Mrs. Clark was met by her husband, who called her a fool name and knocked her down, and kicked her while down. After she was lifted up he again fell her, and kicked her again several times. He then walked off and left her. When the unfortunate woman reached her cottage she found her husband at home, sitting by the fireside, nursing one of the youngest children, and some words were exchanged in Irish, when Clark caught up a poker and threw it at his wife with tremendous force. The weapon struck her in the face under the nose. It penetrated the upper gum, knocked out some of her teeth, and went through the root of the tongue to the throat. Some one jumped up and pulled the poker out of the wound. A surgeon was sent for, who attended her until her death. The internal hemorrhage had never been effectively checked, and the poor woman died. The prisoner was taken into custody while she was dying, and at the time he was holding a crucifix before her. He had been kind to her during her illness, and had shown a good deal of remorse. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Clark," and he has been removed to Durham goal.

ON Monday morning information was received by the police that the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Bedeston, Vernon House, 6 Park-place, St. James's, had been feloniously entered and plundered of a large quantity of jewels, gold chains, watches, and lockets.

A SOMEWHAT serious collision occurred on the Blyth and Tyne Railway on Saturday morning, between a passenger train and a train of laden coal wagons. A large coal traffic is carried on by this company on their North Seaton branch, which seems to be a single line. The train which left Biddulph by this branch for North Seaton at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning was proceeding to the latter place when the engineeman descried a coal train, apparently coming up from the pits. The whistle was blown and the engine reversed, and everything was done to avert an accident, but the trains came into collision. Fortunately there were only five passengers in the train, of whom, however, two ladies, named Miss and Miss Brewis, mother and daughter, were severely injured. The elder lady had both her legs broken, and the daughter was much cut and bruised. The remainder of the passengers were not so much hurt. The drivers and firemen of the engines escaped unharmed. The coal train had been shunting at the time the collision occurred, and the signals appear to have been neglected.

SWINDLING ADVENTURES OF A RUSSIAN "COUNT." At the Middlesex Sessions, Eugene Mikkiewicz, who had described himself as a Russian count, cousin to Prince Demidoff, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Hamilton, and who was convicted last session of obtaining money by false pretences from Thomas Unwin, Pierre Goulin, and William Bawill, was brought up for judgment. The case created a deal of interest.

Inspector Thompson, of the detective department of Scotland-yard, who has charge of the case, stated that since the prisoner had been convicted he had been to Plymouth, where he saw three persons to whom he showed a photograph of the prisoner, and they at once identified him as the man by whom they had been defrauded, and they had made declarations which he then produced. The first was from a Mr. Jas. C. Hanson, a tailor, who stated that the prisoner had obtained from him goods to the account of £14 13s., stating that he was a Russian count and had an income of £2,000 a year. The second declaration was from Mr. Samuel Pearce, keeper of the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, who said that the prisoner lodged at his house in the month of March, 1861, where he ran up a bill for board and lodging. He presented that he was Count Eugene Mikkiewicz, a Russian, related to many high families, and he stated to the manager of the hotel that he danced with the Princess of Wales two nights after her wedding. The third declaration was from Mr. J. S. Birrell, of George-street, Plymouth, hatter, who stated that the prisoner was to him and represented that he was the Russian Count Eugene Mikkiewicz, and that he was a person of high position, and the strength of this representation obtained a quantity of horses. In each of these cases he had absconded, leaving the debts unpaid.

For her communications received from America were put in.

An officer in the late Confederate army of America said some months ago he was staying at the Grand Hotel in Paris, where he met a gentleman named Morion, who was known to him, and Mr. Morton informed him that the prisoner had robbed him of 10,000 francs (£400). The master was put into the hands of the police, but the prisoner decamped, and they could not catch him.

Mr. Thomas Blanchard, superintendent of police at Brixton-street, said he knew the prisoner in June 1863, when the prisoner went to a jeweller's shop and asked for two gold watches to be shown to a lady who was in a carriage outside. When he got the watches he bolted with them. He (witness) held a warrant for his apprehension on this charge, but on the prisoner's friends, who were of the highest respectability in Devonshire, coming forward and paying the money so far as proceedings were taken against him.

A New York paper was put in, with a large wood engraving of "Eugene Mikkiewicz, the Diamond Count." The Assistant Judge said that the prisoner had been convicted of three distinct offences, and the court felt called upon to make a public example of him. He had obtained his living in a most disgraceful way by defrauding these persons, and it was in the power of the court to pass a sentence of five years' penal servitude upon each of the three indictments upon which he had been convicted. His course of fraud was now closed for a considerable time, and the sentence of the court upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The "count" appeared to be very sheepish at his sentence as he passed to the cells below.

HARMONIUMS, at 24s. 6d. 1s., and upwards. **Pianofortes**, full compass from 6/12 1s. Also all other Musical Instruments, at the lowest possible prices. At E. Trott's Warehouse, 363, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.—Advertisement.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A curious incident has arisen with respect to the memoirs of the late M. Talleyrand. The diplomatist who took such a prominent part in the great events of the beginning of the present century, prescribed by his will that his memoirs should not be published until thirty years after his death. As he died in 1858 that period would have expired in 1888; but the papers were bequeathed to the Duchesse of Dino, and by her given to M. Bacon, an old and faithful friend of M. Talleyrand. The latter died lately, and bequeathed the papers to M. Paul Andral, barrister, and M. Chabrolle, with strict injunctions that they shall not be published until the year 1888. M. Talleyrand's papers fill three very large boxes.

MR. GRISIER, one of the first fencing masters in the world, and who has given lessons to most of the Paris duellists for the last half century, died, aged seventy-three. In 1825 he made a tour of Europe, and was received with so much favour by the Emperor of Russia that he remained for ten years in St. Petersburg. He was an accomplished swimmer as a swordsman, and being commissioned by the Czar Nicholas to direct a swimming school, he founded a magnificent establishment on the banks of the Neva. On his return to Paris he was appointed fencing-master to Louis Philippe's children. Under Napoleon III he received the title of Maitre d'Armes to the Emperor's household and was decorated with the Legion of Honour. His name is mentioned frequently in Alex. Dumas's novels.

The body of a young man was found suspended from a tree in the Bois. Life was extinct. In the pocket of the deceased was found this letter:—

"To those curious people who think it concerns them.—You will be astounded to find a suicide aged thirty. It is neither want, idleness, nor love which has driven me to this deed. I am a workman, and gain my living without difficulty. I came to Paris to work, and have had work for some years, so I am neither poor nor idle; but tastes beyond my condition and education prevent my leading the life I wish, and above all I am prevented making a suitable marriage."

Accounts from Rochefort state that the largest and swiftest steam transport in the world is at present being fitted out for sea in that port. The *Intrepid* was laid down on the 2nd of September, 1852, as a ship of the line of the second class, but when the idea of plating ships of war from iron was carried into execution, she was transformed into a transport of 5,000 tons, but her admirable lines were preserved as well as the powerful engines of a ship of the line of great speed. The prodigious dimensions of this new description of ship will enable her to receive on board and convey a small corps d'armes, composed of a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, having a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provision for a campaign of six months. It is expected that she will perform 100 leagues a day, and by her extraordinary speed render great service when time is an object.

ON Monday morning information was received by the police that the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Bedeston, Vernon House, 6 Park-place, St. James's, had been feloniously entered and plundered of a large quantity of jewels, gold chains, watches, and lockets.

A SOMEWHAT serious collision occurred on the Blyth and Tyne Railway on Saturday morning, between a passenger train and a train of laden coal wagons. A large coal traffic is carried on by this company on their North Seaton branch, which seems to be a single line. The train which left Biddulph by this branch for North Seaton at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning was proceeding to the latter place when the engineeman descried a coal train, apparently coming up from the pits. The whistle was blown and the engine reversed, and everything was done to avert an accident, but the trains came into collision. Fortunately there were only five passengers in the train, of whom, however, two ladies, named Miss and Miss Brewis, mother and daughter, were severely injured. The elder lady had both her legs broken, and the daughter was much cut and bruised. The remainder of the passengers were not so much hurt. The drivers and firemen of the engines escaped unharmed. The coal train had been shunting at the time the collision occurred, and the signals appear to have been neglected.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN. In the number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* just issued appears an interesting article on President Lincoln. The writer is M. Auguste Langlois, whose pen has often, and never without profit to his readers, contributed to the same periodical. M. Langlois paid a visit to Washington some months ago, and had several opportunities of seeing the late President in private as well as public. He gives much information on the condition of the United States when the war broke out, and on the career of Mr. Lincoln before and after his elevation to the Presidency; but the most attractive passages are those which are of a personal character. The following scene, for instance, is graphically sketched:—

"Come and see St. Louis under the oaks of Vincennes," said my friend Charles Sumner one day to me. He told me that the President opened once a week, no matter how pressing his occupations, his cabinet to all who desired to address a petition or a claim to him. We set out for the White House and entered Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, where, without being announced, we took our places with a dozen people who were waiting for their turn. The walls were covered with large maps representing the divers places where the war was going on. Over the chimney hung a portrait of President Jackson, the features dry and harsh, and being the impress of extreme energy. Over the marble there was a photographic likeness, beautifully done—it was of John Bright, the eloquent defender of the American Union in the British parliament.

"We have reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrolments in the United States, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against the American volunteers. Vice-Admiral Didelot will leave Brest on board the *Thémis* with instructions on the subject as soon as the Emperor returns from Algeria."

MEXICO.

The *New York Herald* says that the Liberals had defeated the Belgians and taken Perla, another city near Morelia. Large bodies of French troops are moving towards Matamoras. Juarez has issued a retaliation decree, announcing that the French naval commander captured last winter will be executed in retaliation for the shooting of Romer.

Maximilian received the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox on the 29th. He immediately returned to Mexico and despatched Elvin, the chief of his Cabinet, to the United States. Maximilian has accepted the Jecker clause, and has ordered them to be paid in five annual instalments. Several governors and officers appointed by Maximilian have pronounced against him.

AMERICA. The following letter has been addressed by Lieutenant-General Ewell to Lieutenant-General Grant relative to the assassination of President Lincoln:—

"Fortress Monroe, April 16, 1865.
Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States' Army.

"General,—You will appreciate, I am sure, the sentiments which prompt me to drop you these few lines. Of all the misfortunes that could befall the Southern people, or any Southern man, by far the greatest, in my judgment, would be the prevalence of the idea that they could enter into any other than feelings of unqualified abhorrence and indignation for the assassination of the President of the United States and the attempt to assassinate the Secretary of State. No language can adequately express the shock produced upon myself, in common with all the general officers I command here, by the occurrence of this appalling crime, and by the seeming tendency in the public mind to connect the Southern men with it. Need we say that we are no assassins, nor the allies of assassins, be they from the North or from the South, and that, coming as we do from most of the States of the South, we would be ashamed of our own people were we not assured that they would reprobate this crime? Under the circumstances I could not refrain from some expression of my feelings. I thus utter them to a soldier who will comprehend them.

"The following officer—Major-General Ed. Johnson, of Virginia, and Kershaw, of South Carolina; Brigadier-General Burles, Dorre, Hunter, and Jones, of Virginia; Dubois, Semmes, and H. R. Jackson, of Georgia; Frazer, of Alabama; Smith and Gordon, of Tennessee; Gobel, of Arkansas; and Marmaduke, of Missouri; and Commodore Tucker, of Virginia—all heartily concur with me in what I have said.—Especially,

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The *Boston Advertiser* says:—"The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle inquisitive curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the Penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it."

Washington despatches officials that upwards of 100,000 officers and men of the Federal army will join Jaurez, the Mexican President, as soon as they have been discharged from their present service.

It is asserted that the Emperor Maximilian has agents in New York, inducing people to espouse his cause.

The *Herald* urges the Government to call a Congress of all nations, to assemble at Paris, which might peacefully

establish the Monroe doctrine, settle maritime belligerent and neutral rights, define the status of insurrections, and adjust disputed boundaries. The United States, it says, do not want either Canada, Mexico, or Cuba; but if other Governments fail to meet to settle the questions above indicated, American public opinion will in some way force a settlement, regardless of revolutionary consequences to European Powers.

The *New York Times* denies that the United States have any hostile intention towards Canada.

The troops and vessels stationed along the coast from Charleston to Key West are on the alert to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis. The proclamation offering a reward for his capture has been telegraphed from Macon through Georgia and North and South Carolina, where there are no Federal troops.

Johnston formally surrendered at Greeneborough on the 29th ult. Captain Sumner was included in the surrenders. Johnston's farewell address to his troops calls upon them to observe the terms of surrender and become peaceful citizens, and says that their courage and noble devotion during a long war have won the admiration of the world.

Scholefield has announced to the people of North Carolina that the troops will be distributed to secure the interests of the Government and to protect the people until the civil Government is re-established. Slaves are free, and the army will maintain their freedom. He recommends the slave-owners to retain their slaves as hired servants.

Sherman has directed the commanders in North Carolina to lend mules and wagons, and issue provisions to the inhabitants, in order to encourage the renewal of peaceful pursuits and restore friendly relations among fellow-citizens.

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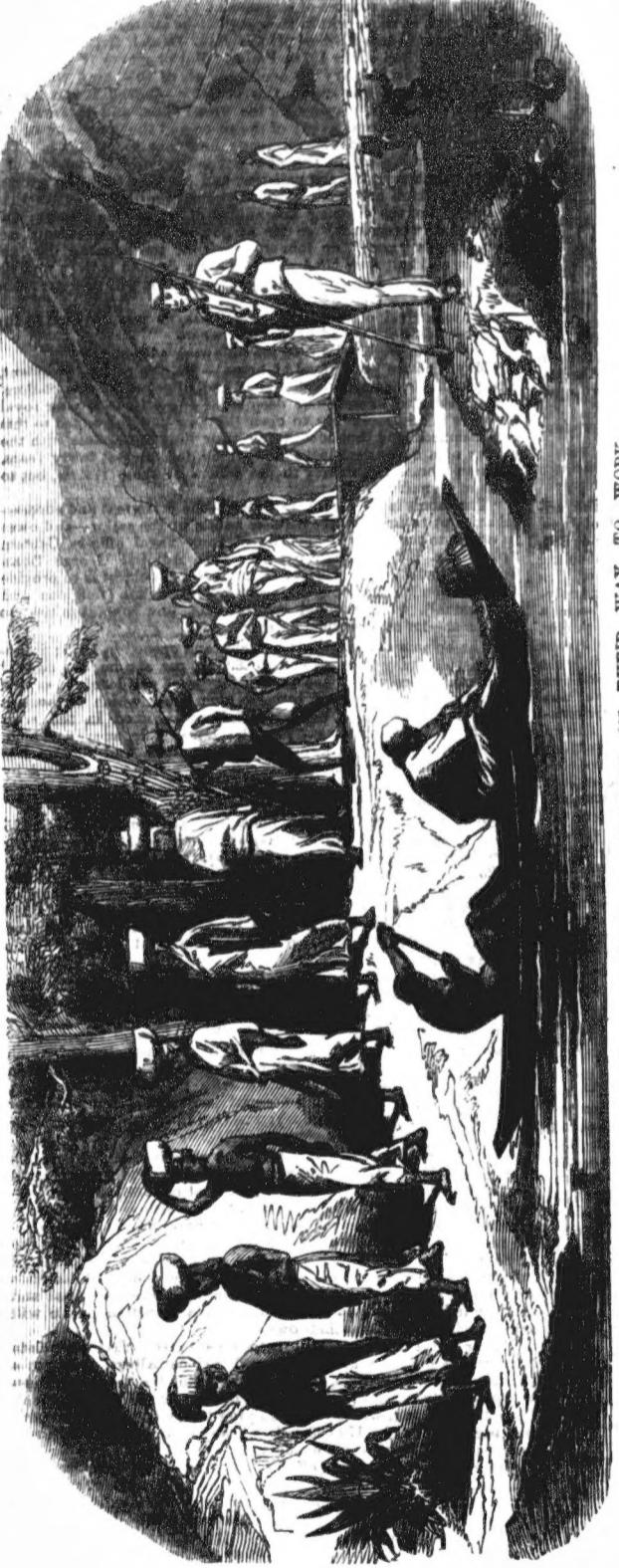
The

island of Bourbon, and in 1750 into the island of France.

The wild coffee plant will attain the height of from fourteen to fifteen feet, but under cultivation it is never allowed to grow beyond the reach of a man's hand. It produces fruit the second year after plantation, and two crops yearly—one in May, the other in November.

When the fruit is ripe, it is about as large as the common cherry, and is not unlike it in taste and appearance. The fruit is gathered by negro slaves, who commence picking between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and continue incessantly at it till between four and five in the afternoon, when they return with perhaps as many as twenty to thirty pounds, according to the crop. A plant in good condition will yield four pounds of fruit, and one hundred pounds of the fruit will yield fifteen pounds of the berry.

Every morning, the fruit which has been gathered the previous day is passed between two cylinders for the purpose of removing the outer skin or shell. This operation releases the stone of the fruit, which consists of two berries, held together by a pellicle, not unlike parchment in colour and substance. The berries, as we term them, are then exposed to the rays of a tropical sun for several days, and when perfectly dry are stored away until required for exportation. It has then to undergo two operations—the first consists in threshing or pounding it free from the



COFFEE GATHERERS AT SURINAM ON THEIR WAY TO WORK.

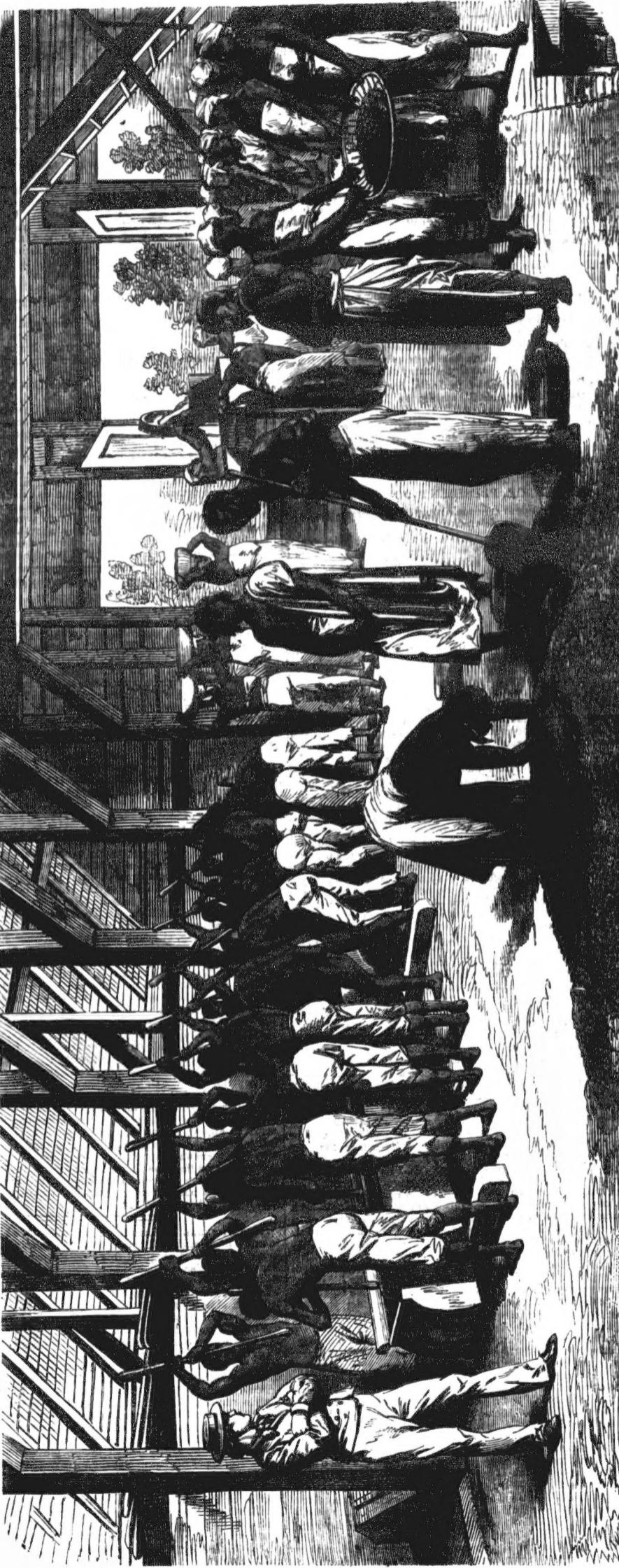
THE COFFEE PLANT.

BATON, in his "Travels in Abyssinia," written between 1762 and 1773, tells us that the coffee plant is a native of Egypt. It is certainly to be found in its wild state in the north of Kaffa, a district in the province of Nawa, and it is probable that the plant takes its name from that place. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the plant was introduced into Arabia, and from thence it was taken, in 1690, to Batavia by Van Hoorn, who was at that time Governor of Java. He cultivated the plant with such care and attention that he succeeded in producing, in the course of time, a miniature plantation; and to this nursery most of the colonial plantations owe their origin.

Van Hoorn sent several of his plants to the burgomaster of Amsterdam, who, as chairman to the Dutch East Indian Company, was anxious to learn something of the qualities of a plant which he had been told would, in the course of a few years, be productive of a gold wealth to the company.

He sent them to the Botanical Garden, where they were planted in the soil of a hot-house, and thrived so rapidly

and so well, that after the second year they yielded fruit, the berries of which were in their turn planted, and produced some very flourishing specimens. Several of these were sent to Louis XIV, who, in 1720, despatched them to Martinique, and from thence the plants were introduced into the



NEGROES SEPARATING THE COFFEE BERRY FROM THE HUSK.

pellicle; the "second" is sorting the broken berries from the whole ones, and from such particles of the pellicle as may cling to them. The mode in which both operations are performed is shown in our illustrations.

Five minutes' labour suffices to free the coffee from the husk. The negroes are so accustomed to the work that they know to a minute when they should cease pounding to avoid crushing the berry. One of them, generally the first in the row, calls out, "Makow!" dwelling sharply on the last syllable. As soon as they stop, they all rest their clubs on the ground, which is a signal for the women to empty the berries from the trough. This is again filled, and the negroes continue their labour, which they endeavour to enliven by singing in chorus certain African melodies, certainly anything but pleasing to European ears.

The negroes at Surinam are far above those employed on the sugar plantations in the West Indies, and would appear to be of a distinct race. They are more easily led, and seem to appreciate the domestic habits the Dutch have taught them to follow. They take pride in the appearance of their homes, and the women spend nearly all their spare time in cultivating vegetables and fruit for family use. Some of their gardens are laid out with much taste, and the primitive houses they build are put together with much ingenuity, and are constructed on principles which would convey some valuable ideas to European builders. The men are expert in throwing the lance, and when not engaged on the plantations, pass much of their time in fishing and hunting, and can undergo any amount of fatigue in search of game. They are allowed by the planters to have what coffee they require for domestic use, and they consume an astonishing quantity. They drink it very thick and very hot, before and after every meal, and always at smoking which they are dragons also.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

After a repast given by the Emperor at Algiers to six of the population—four of them Aghas of the provinces and two members of the Council General—his Majesty was much gratified at the warmest assurances of fidelity from one of the party—ben Brimath. Hassen, who spoke for himself and his fellow

“to eat bread and salt with him.” The repast they consider as a proof of goodwill towards his children of his king Algeria, and as a pact which bound them to the Emperor and death. Hassen ben Brimath is evidently up in French since 1848, for he said that he and his friends were con-



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as his Majesty had saved France from every sort of catastrophe, he would in like manner save the kingdom of Algeria, for when God entrusted to him the supreme power France was on the brink of ruin. His genius restored calm to the minds of men, confidence to their hearts, justice and peace to society at large, and the superabundant prosperity of the empire has spread over many nations of Europe. From the moment his Majesty said that he was Emperor of the Arabs as well as of the French, they all felt assured that the hour of happiness for Algeria was come. They were well aware how the French seconded him in the accomplishment of the benefits he had conferred upon France, and he would find in the Aghas the same devotedness and the same affection in working out the good he meant to do for Algeria. He reiterated his assurances of gratitude towards the Emperor; and that gratitude they would transmit to their children, who would pay the debt to his august son, their

lord, the Prince Imperial, and the Napoleonic dynasty to the end of ages.

The Emperor made an appropriate reply to the compliment. He expressed the lively satisfaction he felt at these protestations of devotedness and fidelity from the native chiefs to his family. He dwelt with marked emphasis on the sanctity of an oath.

"Your religion," he added, "as well as the Christian religion, commands that the sacred obligation of an oath must be respected. God is the Father of all alike; He reads their hearts, and treats every man according to his acts. You know that it is God who has laid upon me the duty of rewarding such of my Musulman children as serve France with fidelity, as he likewise commands me to punish severely those who rise against my authority and excite trouble in the country. In speaking thus to you who have remained faithful I am convinced that you will aid the governor-general in preventing occurrences like those of last year."

The Aghas then retired, full of admiration at the great truths they heard from the imperial lips, and resolved to do their best to merit the approbation of the sovereign.

The first engraving on our present page represents an interview between French officers and Arab chiefs; and the second is the reception of the Emperor by his troops at a review.

On page 793 will be found another Algerine picture. It is a scene in the fruit market. This is, of course, a very important place, where half the town lives on fruit; it here presents a most astonishing scene.

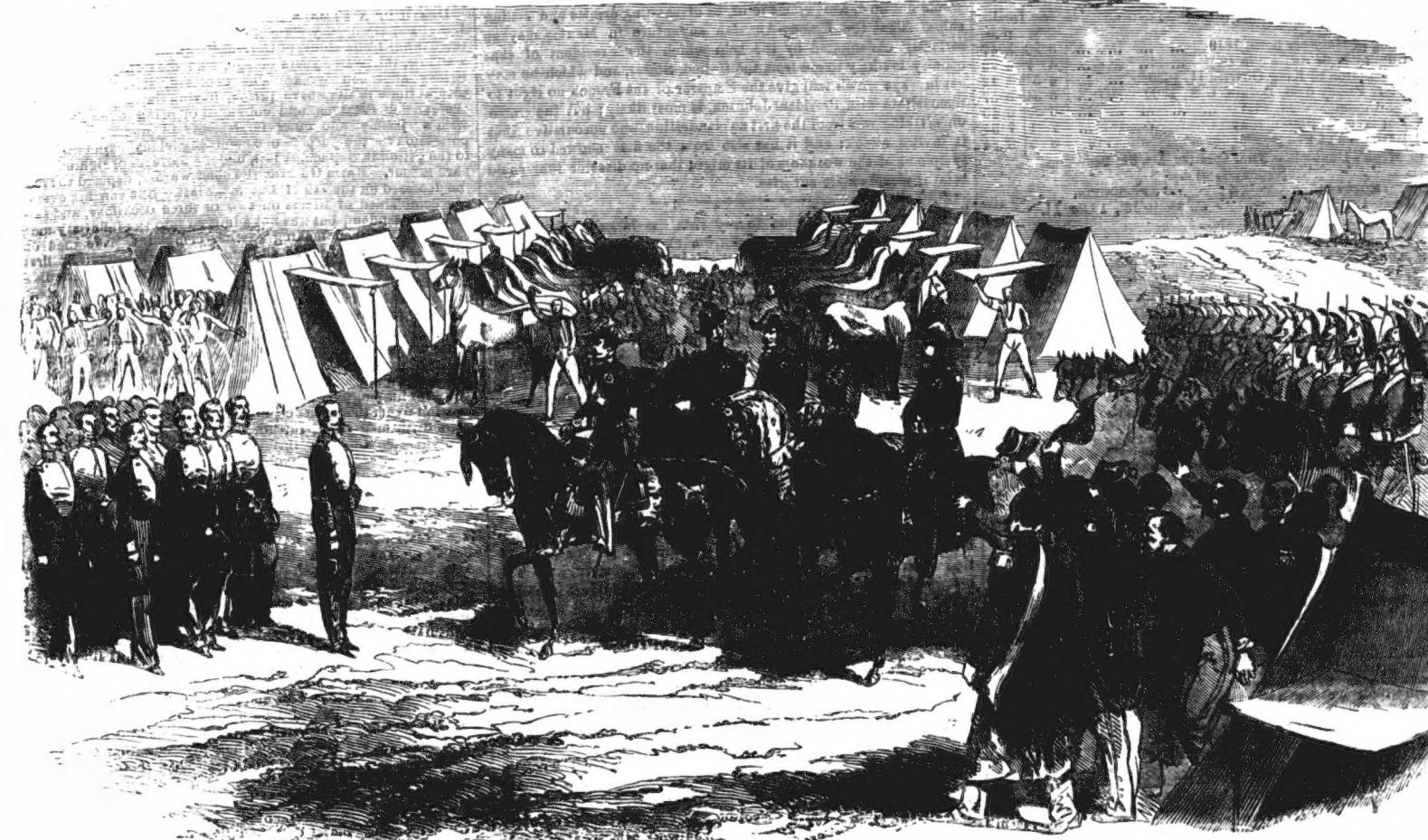
There are not many places, besides this market, where costume is so varied or so picturesque, the scene more lively, and the babel of tongues more deafening and varied. Within the space, not larger than Leicester-square, you hear French, Italian, German, Maltese, Arabic, Hebrew, Spanish, and Greek, all within ten minutes.

We proceed a little further, and at the edge of the market discover the largest stalls, and are admiring the size of an enormous melon, when we are surprised by a mule's head being driven into our backs. We turn sharply round, and are quite repaid for any fear of being run over, for on the said mule's back rides a pretty Spanish girl. She has come with her husband to make a bargain of some fruit, which seems to be rather difficult; for the poor Arab shrugs his shoulders, in a sort of half-French manner, and you can see at a glance that he is by no means satisfied with the offer. But the Spaniard is resolute, and is just about to turn away, when Baffad-Ziro, or whatever his name may be, calls him back. "Take them away," he cries. The Spaniard accordingly begins filling his panniers.



CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRENCH OFFICERS AND ARAB CHIEFS.

NEGROES SEPARATING THE COFFEE BERRY FROM THE HUSK.



THE EMPEROR REVIEWING THE TROOPS QUARTERED AT ALGIERS.

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For the readers of BOW BELLS Every purchaser of No. 41, now publishing, is entitled to receive, GRATIS, the splendid Engraving, from Sir David Wilkie's picture of THE ONLY DAUGHTER.

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Amongst the musical contributions to Bow Bells, may be mentioned the names of M. W. Balfe, W. W. Wallace, G. A. Macfarren, Jules Benedict, W. H. Montgomery, W. Bouin, Favarger, &c.

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Mr. Forbush, the New York Detective—The Three Indians—The Elopement—Perils of the London Streets—The Dublin Exhibition—Miscellaneous—Chess—wit and Humour—Practical Receipts—Notices to Correspondents, &c., &c.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

THE HALFPENNY GAZETTE.

ILLUSTRATED.

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THE WRECKER: A TALE OF THE SEA.

By M. J. ESKY.

HARRIET JEFFSON: A TALE OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON FACTORIES.

Origin of the Trade Winds—Three Gems in One Sling (Poem)—Life Amongst the Southern Insects—Gleanings and Gatherings—Clippings from "Punch" and "Fun," &c., &c.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.

H. W. L. B.

D.	S.	King of Hanover born, 1619	3 28 8 47
28	S.	Sunday after Ascension	4 7 4 29
29	M.	Restoration of King Charles II, 1660	4 51 5 12
30	T.	Peter Parley died, Boston, U.S., 1860	5 34 5 57
31	W.	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847	6 20 6 45
1	T.	Engagement Shannon and Chesapeake, 1813	7 9 7 34	
2	F.	Execution of five persons for wincraft, 1712	8 2 8 84	

Moon's Changes.—First Quarter, 1st, 8h. 22m. a.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

Deut 12; Matt 26.

AFTERNOON.

Deut 13; 1 Cor. 11.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

29th.—Restoration of Charles II. Formerly observed as a general holiday, and termed in the country Oak-apple Day.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLD'S NEWSPAPER sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 12s. 6d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS at the Office 313, Strand.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. JOHN DICKS 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS from news-vendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks, as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 2s. 6d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a new wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

* Correspondents making their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

LEDGER.—Procure the "Golden Book," and follow the instructions thereto given for the cure of nervousness. You can procure the work by forwarding four postage stamps to Mr. Walter, No. 6, Grafton-street, Euston-square.

OUTRAGED Husband.—If you can indeed prove all you assert, you have excellent grounds for an action in the Divorce Court. You had better consult a solicitor. See answer to B. L.

G. W.—In writing to consult a solicitor on an ordinary matter, you should enclose a postage stamp for the usual fee of six pence and eight pence; and if you forward any papers for him to look over, you should send him sufficient postage-stamps to frank their return.

B. L.—Send us your address, and we will answer you through the post to recommend you a solicitor.

FANNY.—The word "glove" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "glof," a cover for the hand. B. T. (No. coast)—Quite correct. In the time of the Commonwealth, the magistrates of Newcastle-on-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, termed the "Drunkard's cloak," through the streets of that town.

ENQUIRIES.—Elliston was first lessee of the Olympic Theatre, in 1812. G. P.—We do not answer questions as to musical terms and studies. In this paper. Your query with respect to what you term the "harmonies," or musical editor of "Bow Bells."

A BURRACK.—We believe not. The discovery of gutta percha is attributed to Mr. Thomas Lobé, who made a botanical mission to Singapore and other Malayan Islands.

ROSES CONFIRMED?—The Pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established by Boniface VIII, in the year 1307. The first Pope that kept an army was Leo IX, in 1054.

W. H.—At full tide the foot of the Thames Tunnel is seventy-five feet below the surface of the water.

GRASSHOPPER.—You are in error. The Argyle Rooms, at the corner of Little Argyle-street, Regent street, were originally opened for the performance of opera and Fairs of picnics.

Louis.—"Methine" has the accent on the first syllable, and is pronounced Louis.

THE FIRE.—The first Covent Garden Theatre was opened by Rich, Dec. 7, 1784.

FALCON.—Nearly all the monosyllabic words in the Spanish language which are in all are expressive of a violent action or emotion, such as dash, crash, rush, catch, flush, &c.

F. U. B.—The Government Securities, called Exchequer Bills, were first issued in 1897, and first circulated by the Bank in 1794.

MADOLINE.—Mrs. Glover made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in 1797.

WALTER.—Goethe's "Sorrows of Werter" was first published about the year 1774.

the honour of the nation and the lives of its subjects to officers whose title to hold commands is the fact that they are men of good family, and have had the means at their bankers' to purchase their commission and the subsequent steps. In this country this system now only prevails, but every effort which has been hitherto made to modify it has been signally defeated. So powerful is the combination between the upper and the middle classes to maintain the purchase system in the British army, that although it has been demanded by the most eminent statesmen, say attempt even to consider it would not be countenanced by parliament. Is it to be supposed that if the working classes were admitted to a share in political power they would tolerate this gigantic and dangerous abuse? Depend upon it they would abolish the purchase system without scruple, and would insist upon none being promoted to high command except those who had given proof of their capacity.

In this case the working classes would combine with the present minority of disinterested men, and make short work of the Horse Guards. And so it would be with flogging. It is by the combined efforts of the middle and upper classes that this system prevails,

nor will it ever be abolished until those who oppose it are strengthened by the union of the working classes.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Thin out annuals according to size, and sow a few of the best for autumn flowering. Contrive to tie up carnations and phloxes. Propagate plants by pipings. Plant out dahlias on well-manured ground. Divide and transplant Neapolitan violets. Transplant seedling pansies, and propagate by cuttings. Water roses regularly, and occasionally with manure water. Peg down verbena, heliotropes, &c. Continue to increase chrysanthemums by cuttings. Alyssum saxatile, arabis of all sorts, the double wall-flower, &c., may also be increased by cuttings. Strictly attend to the routine of garden requirements, such as hoeing, weeding, rolling, mowing, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Transplant and hoe up all growing plants in showery weather. Make another sowing of broad beans, and top those beginning to flower. Plant out the strongest plants of horseradish for autumn and winter use; and finally plant out Brussels sprouts. Sow full crop of dwarf kidney beans, also Knight's dwarf marrow peas, turnips, radishes, and endive. Impregnate or set the young fruit blossom of cucumbers. Sage, thyme, and other pot-herbs are now easily increased by slipping off the side shoots and planting them in a shady situation. Plant out vegetable-marrow, if not done already.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Cut away weak shoots of currants, gooseberries, and raspberries. Thin and regulate shoots of figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c. Regulate and thin vines; also attend to proper nailing of all wall trees.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS LITTLE SON.—In the course of an address upon President Lincoln, at Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley said: "His intercourse with his family was as beautiful as that with his friends. I think that father never loved his children more fondly than he. The President never seemed grander in my sight than when stealing upon him in the evening I would find him with a book open before him (as you have seen him in the popular photograph), and little (as I had) beside him. There were, of course, a great many very curious books sent to him, and it seemed to be one of the special delights of his life to open those books at such an hour that this little boy could stand beside him and they could talk as he turned over the pages, the father thus giving to the little boy a portion of that care and attention of which he was ordinarily deprived by the duties of office pressing upon the father."

A MODEST PILOT.—The Dock Board at Liverpool have decided to fix a pension of £15 per annum upon an aged pilot named Burke, who has been employed by the pilotage authorities of the Mersey no less than forty-four years, and has never had an accident or been reported unfavourably in the books during that time.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FELON IN GAOL.—On Monday, Mr. F. S. Langham, the deputy-coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Tothill-fields House of Correction, on the body of Amelia Evans, a widow, thirty-two years of age, who died in the above gaol on Friday afternoon last. The deceased, it appeared, had been several times in the above prison, having latterly been tried at the Clerkenwell Sessions, and convicted of being bound at night time with a "jenny" and other implements of house-breaking in her possession for the purpose of committing felony. She was admitted to the prison in September last, under a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour. Maria Guthrie, the chief warden, deposed to receiving the deceased on the 7th of December last. She saw her every day. She complained of illness on two or three occasions, and saw the medical attendant, but was not admitted into the infirmary until the 15th inst., when making another complaint. She died on the 19th. A juror: How was she employed? Witness: At first she picked oysters, and was afterwards put to knitting and needlework. Mr. John Davis, the senior medical officer, described the condition of the deceased, and said the cause of death was disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

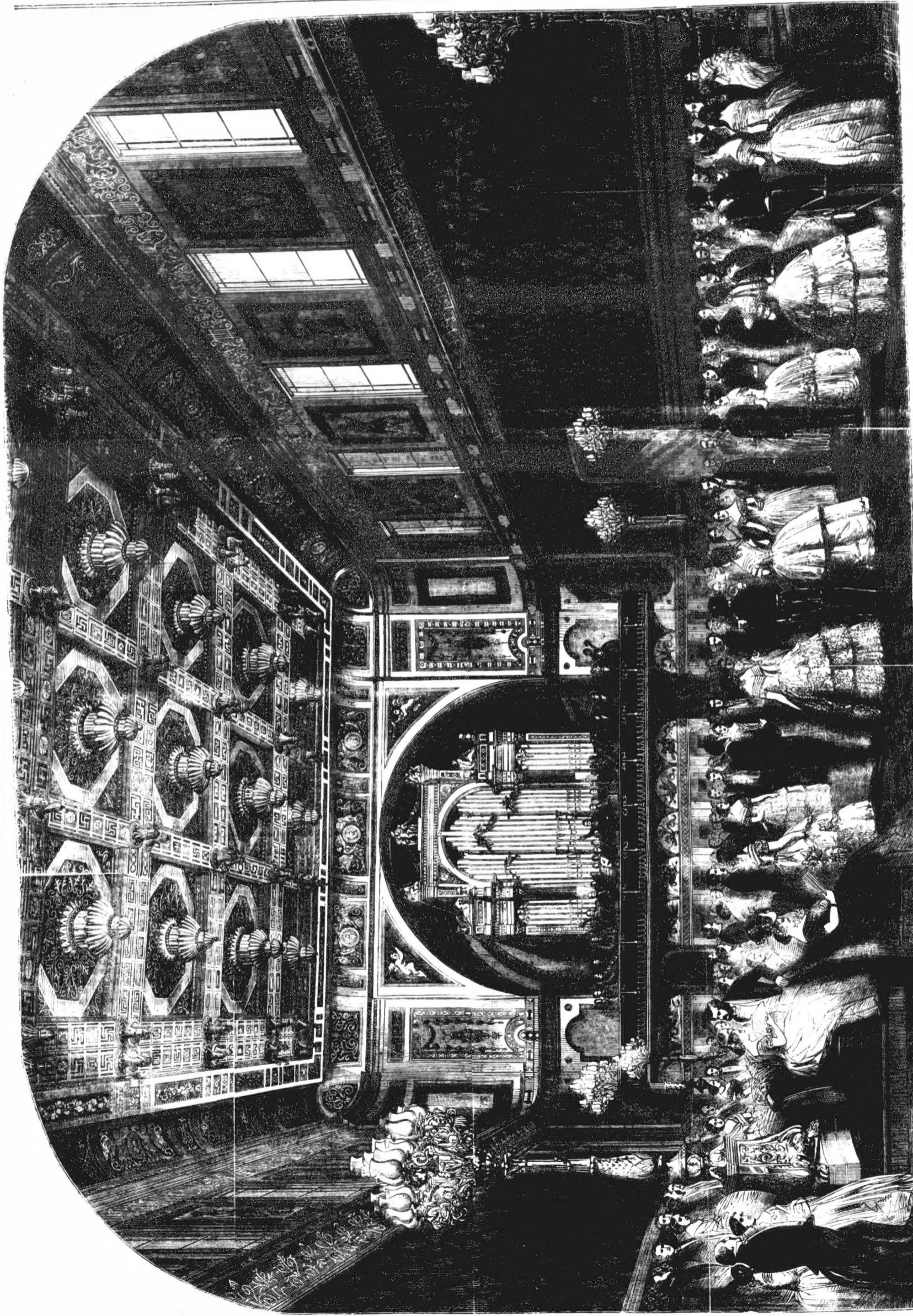
THE POISONING OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the Government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, nor either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, surely administered in his drink with the view to kill him. It is in proof that the assassins were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have passed by the plot, the new Vice-President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the poison he had taken. Probably this view of the matter never struck the mind of Mr. Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempt at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bow," but they must bear in mind the latter had once failed, seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollection to the President's mind.

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THE GRAND BALL ON THE 16TH INSTANT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 796.)



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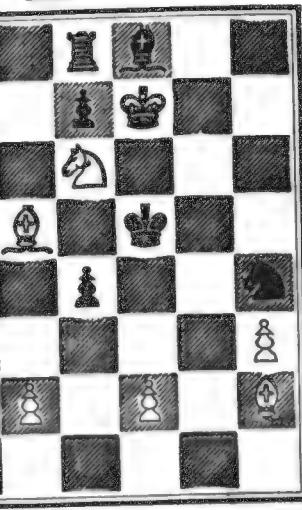


THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGIERS.—SCENE IN THE FRUIT MARKET. (See page 789.)

Chess.

54.—By F. ALEXANDER, Esq.

Black.

White,
and checkmate in four moves.from the Old Masters.
No. 265.—By SALVIO.

Black.

White,
and mate in five moves.

ON OF PROBLEM No. 259.

Black.
1. R takes B
2. E to K B 4
3. R takes BON OF PROBLEM No. 260.
1. K to Q B 8
2. R takes Ktdian problem has appeared so often in print,
give it a diagram, as you request.I missed a mate in five moves, after
B to K B 4, Q R to Q B square

K to K 4 B to K B 7

and the succeeding moves of White are very

to reply to White's move of 4. Kt takes P—
as first suggested by Major Jäschich. See
"Analyse Nouvelle."The present date by J. F. W., W. Robertson,
G. W. B. Dodson, W. Travers, W. Carter,
D. C. Price, C. Weld, W. P. (Dobson),
J. Fox, C. Adin (Manchester), T. Austin,
and Cobb (Macclesfield), C. Hunter, A. Vaughan,
Knight—correct.MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The gaming-houses at the
Casino-Gassel are being gradually suppressed.
The keeper of the tables at Wilhelmsbad expired
and has not been playing since. At Neuried and
Neuhausen, however, play will continue. The
Gärtner-Dorf should rescind the contract by an
order of the government.GALVANIC APPARATUS.—We recommend our readers
to call at Galvani's Chemical and other apparatus to ap-
pear, 40, Endell-street, Long Acre, W.C.
The newly invented Magneto-Electric Cell, which
battery, and is both useful for amputations, and par-
ticularly in cases where Galvanism is useful, is
Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses
a great advantage over the old one. It is made of
a large assortment of second-hand Cameras
and Electrical Apparatus and Batteries of every
description of the day is the Centrifugal Steam En-
gine, which is prettily fitted up as an ornament, it is filled with
heat being applied, it works with great rapidity, and
any place, price 3d. 6d. or packed 3d. 6d.—[Advertisement]FAMILY SEWING AND EXERCISING MACHINES
the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every
kind of fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free,
Holloway, London. Manufacture, Ipswich.—

MAY 27, 1865.]

Law and Police.

POLICE COURT.

BOW STREET.

BANK-NOTE IMITATION.—Mr. Freshfield, solicitors to the Bank of England, and Mr. H. A. Mandie (of the firm of Mandie and Attwood, solicitors to the commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition, Royal-hall), accompanied by Mr. Nickolay, the chairman, and several members of the committee, attended before Sir Thomas Henry, under the following circumstances. Mr. Freshfield stated that in the West Central Working Man's Industrial Exhibition, now open at the Royal-hall, Covent-garden, there were three specimens of penmanship, each representing a number of publications, letters, and other documents, and in each of which one of the objects so represented was a Bank of England note for £1. Considering the mere possession of such a document without lawful excuse to be an infringement of the Act 21st and 22d Vict., s. 9, sec. 13, which forbids the copy of any note or any portion of a note of the Bank of England, the directors had thought it their duty to put a stop to the exhibition of such an object. They communicated with the committee of the Exhibition, who, considering themselves in a certain sense as trustees of the articles exhibited, were unwilling to give up the document for destruction. They offered, however, to do so at the expiration of the term of the Exhibition. The committee were allowed to continue to show the specimens in their present condition for the remainder of that period. It was felt, however, that this could not be allowed. The Bank could not permit the exhibition, with however innocent intention, of an example of the skill with which Bank notes could be imitated. The Bank, he must observe, were not acting in their own interest, but in that of the public. They were not likely to be deceived by any forgery, but those who would be deceived were of the very class with the exhibitors in this institution. Mr. Freshfield mentioned several instances which had been condemned, although they were not so constructed that they could be used for actual fraud; but, for instance, being on a plate of porcelain. Sir Thomas Henry expressed his concurrence in the view of Mr. Freshfield, that the exposure of specimens of skill in imitating Bank notes could not be permitted. The specimens were then taken into a private room, where the representative of a Bank note in each was carefully effaced, and so the matter ended.

CARRIERS OR BURGLARS.—John McCarthy, Michael Roche, and Henry Loomore were brought up on remand on several charges of burglary. The Mogul Tavern, in Drury-lane, known also as the Midwives' music-hall, had been broken into on four occasions, when Sergeant Ackrell, of the F division, who had been investigating the matter, obtained information leading him to the conviction that all these and some other public-house burglaries had been committed by the same gang. Ten days ago he received further information to the effect that another attempt had been made at the Mogul during the close of the week. Accordingly he and constable Kerley, in plain clothes, concealed themselves in the house for several nights, watching for the burglar. On Thursday, the 13th inst., another burglary was committed at the Freemason's Arms in Long-street. In that case the thieves, in the first instance, gained access to the workshop of Mr. Simeon Emanuel, cabinet-maker, next door; the tavern, to the back premises of which they descended by means of a wicker ladder. Then, entering the tavern, they cleared the tiles of the small change which had been left in these, amounting to £1 in silver and copper, took seven cigars from the cases, and made off the same way as they had come, leaving their wicker ladder behind them, but carrying off the large chisel which they had found in the premises of Mr. Emanuel. On Friday night, the 13th, Ackrell and Kerley were again on the watch at the Mogul Tavern. At about three o'clock in the morning they heard some persons entering the pothouse through a hole in the roof, which had been made on the occasion of the previous burglary on Wednesday, the 11th. The thieves descended by means of a rope ladder, entered the bar, cleared the tiles of change, and were proceeding to break open a safe containing cigar cases, when the officers set upon them, knocked them down, and secured them. On getting a light they recognized the prisoners McCarthy and Roche, whom they knew as associates of thieves. Ackrell said, "I expect Harry is in this," alluding to Loomore, whom he knew as their companion. They both replied, "No, we know nothing of it." After removing them to the station-house, the officers proceeded to the lodgings of Loomore, in Bedford-street, Bedford-row. They found him in bed, and apprehended him on the charge of being concerned in the burglary committed on the Tuesday night or Friday morning at the Freemason's Arms. He at first denied all knowledge of it, but afterwards admitted that he had received the eightpence and sold them to a man whom he had met in the street. When he had dressed himself, they searched him, and found a coin, which was then handed to Mr. Blithewell, the landlord of the Freemason's Arms, as having been part of the change stolen from his till. After locking him up, they went back to the Mogul, where they found the rope ladder used in entering the pothouse and the chisel which had been stolen the previous night from Mr. Emanuel's. It had since been ascertained that on Friday, the 11th, the prisoner Roche sold to Miss Hampshire, a歌舞女郎 in the 11th, the cigar cases on the Wednesday from the Mogul Drury-lane, for £2, the cigar cases on the Wednesday from the Mogul and valued by Mr. Clarke, the manager, at £1. The prisoners, who do not know to say anything in defence, were committed to take their trial.

SWELLING DIVERSIONS BY THE RIVER SIDE.—A night-watchman, named Edward John Gandy, employed as an occasional watchman by Messrs. Fawcett and Co., contractors in the Thames Embankment works, was charged with assaulting two boys by striking them with a boot-lash. The case had been adjourned for the attendance of one of the boys, who, however, did not appear. The other boy, George Webber, aged about fifteen, stated that on a previous afternoon he was going with two other boys to the City, when they thought they would go down by the steps at Westminster-bridge to look at the Thames Embankment works, and "see how they were going on." They had descended the steps, and were approaching the Embankment, when they saw a "gentleman" (meaning the prisoner) struck one of them, named Henry Norman, with a boot-lash. Webber proceeded to take his friend's part, and the defendant, without saying a word, seized him, and beat him shamefully. Mr. Vaughan: When you say you took Norman's part what do you mean by taking his part? Witness: I did not do anything. Mr. Vaughan: What do you mean by taking his part? Witness: I said he ought not to hit the boy like that. Mr. Abrams, who appeared for the defence, maintained that the prisoner had descended the steps, and was approaching the Embankment, when he had struck the boys, but he did not know very great provocation. These boys were in the habit of creating a great deal of disturbance and annoyance, by assembling about the river-side, making their way up to the Embankment works, stealing the tools, &c., which had been left by the workmen on the Saturday, and throwing them into the river. In consequence of these circumstances, the prisoner, who is a night-watchman, was appointed watchman to have a post in that capacity, who was competent to row out on the river to recover articles cast ashore. On Sunday the two boys who complained being both admitted were there with other lads, putting the defendant, himself, but he did not know it, into a bad and disgraceful position. A young man named Hawkins, who said he was not either out of work, corroborated this testimony. Another boy named James Hart, who was with Webber and Norman, gave a similar account of the occurrence, and added that the defendant struck the last witness. Hawkins being recalled and asked if it was true, said it was, and that he had given no provocation beyond telling defendant that one of the boys he had struck was not one of those who "stoned" stones at him. For the defence Mr. Abrams called another boy named John Edward Storey, who also discredited that he saw the prisoner in company to the Embankment works, and that he was not in the army. Mr. Storey, who was a boy of about 15, said he was not in the army, and that he was not in the army. 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EXCOMMUNICATON OF TWO "BENEDICTINE BROTHERS."

[From the *Western Daily Press*.]

On Thursday night, at a special service held in Trentham-street, Bristol, Messrs. "Benedict" and "Ethelred" received their notice to quit from those chosen pastures in which the brethren of the O.S.B. Sj. have been lately struggling into notoriety. Those naughty brothers did something which Superior Cyprian regarded with an anything but favourable feeling; and people even went so far as to say that they attended vespers when under the influence of vinous excitement. Whether the "head and front of their offending" had such a serious extent we do not pretend to say; but certain it is that some deep and gloomy sin was committed by Ethelred and Benedict, which called forth a letter of remonstrance from Father Ignatius. The letter, however, like the menace of the humbler Cyprian, had no effect. The piety of the brothers had deserted them; they had gone back again to "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and renounced the truth of the creed in which they had so long borne so distinguished a part. One of two courses was offered to them—either to do penance publicly before the congregation assembled and humble themselves before their superior, or to receive the extreme penalties of excommunication, with all its attendant horrors. They were reckless youths, and so they laughed at Ignatius, sneered at the poor Cyprian, and snapped their fingers at excommunication. Such were the circumstances which called forth on Thursday night the extra energies of the superior, and taxed to the utmost his knowledge of dramatic effect. At eight o'clock the "chapel" was moderately attended by an apparently devout congregation, but later in the evening a number of outsiders dropped in, whose sympathies we may fairly presume to have been anti-Benedictine. After the usual preliminary chanting Brother Cyprian entered the rostrum, and read the letter he had received from Ignatius, addressed to the flock of believers in Bristol, instead of the customary lesson from the Scriptures. The lights were then extinguished, with the exception of one solitary candle which was left burning on the altar, and a little consternation was excited amongst the audience by the suddenness of the manner in which the gas was turned off. Previous to this the altar and the images in the "chapel" were draped in black, and when darkness had thrown its additional mantle over the scene its weird gloom contrasted strangely with the brilliant and even gaudy habiliments of some of the young Benedictines. Then the air grew denser, perfumed by an unseen censor a wing—not by "seraphim whose footfalls decked on the tainted floor"—but by a little boy in a strange costume, who looked more like a modern mountebank than a medieval monk. Amidst a deep and impressive silence—for curiosity was on the tip-toe—Brother Cyprian proceeded to read the dreaded sentence of excommunication, of which the following is a copy:—

"In the holy name of God. Amen. We, Ignatius, superior of the English congregation of St. Benedict, do declare and pronounce our sons Ethelred and Benedict excommunicated from our congregation, having been guilty of the sin of pride in their going out and their coming in; may their sleep be bitter to them; may their eyes in the night watches know terror; may their ears be filled with the sounds of their own cursing, which their unrepented sin will bring upon them; may they know no peace; may their food be terror, and their drink be grief; may all these things be so with them until casting aside their pride, the lying, and self-will, they abase themselves and return to Jesus, the God of pardon. So it is, if it be a just sentence in conformity to God's will. Amen." During the reading of the above several persons in the audience showed their horror of the curse by hissing, but the superior told them, in an excited manner, that they were in God's house, and that if they didn't mind what they were about the curse would descend on them. Terrified, we doubt not by the remost mention of such a fate, the noisy ones became immediately quiet, and Cyprian proceeded with his task. Still kneeling, the benediction was pronounced, after which the raree-show was at an end, the curtain fell, the gas was re-lighted, and the audience dispersed.

AN ADVENTURE AT BUENOS AIRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres says:—"I was returning from a ball with a friend at an early hour in the morning when I heard a report of firearms close to me in a house. I endeavoured to break in the door, but could not. Looking through the window I saw a man, pistol in hand, who had just fired a second barrel; at the same moment a man, bleeding, came out from another door crying for assistance. I rushed in, with several policemen after me, and wrested the pistol from the first, and seized him. Other police at the same time had broken in at another door (it was a corner house), and seeing me standing there, pistol in hand, holding one man, with another apparently lying dead before me, mistook me for the murderer, and immediately cut me down with two severe cuts of clubbed lances on the head. I fell covered with blood. On getting up again I was lanced in several places, and beaten black and blue. Now I escaped with my life I knew not. I was dragged on, more dead than alive, thrown into prison as the supposed murderer, and remained there for about ten hours. This is my first day out of bed. Thanks to God, the wounds are nearly healed, and I feel no ill effects from them. I feared that my skull was fractured, but I now conclude that it is all right. I have been on shore since, living at an hotel, whence the doctors will not let me move for some days. Everybody has been most kind, and it has been taken up by our minister here. I never knew what a thrashing was before. I offered no resistance, having not even a stick to guard off a blow with. The pistol, I suppose, was knocked out of my hand by the first blow, which was given me from behind, and on turning round to see who had struck me, I received one across the forehead, which felled me. I was covered with blood from head to foot, but did not lose my senses. One of the wounded men is dying, the other badly wounded. I shall carry a two-inch scar on the forehead, just above the right eye. What will be the end of it between our minister and this Government I cannot yet say; perhaps an apology—not that that will do much good."

MISERABLE VIOLATION OF SEPULCHRE.—The Havre journals record a fact connected with the mysterious violation of sepulchre committed at Savoia, near that town, in March last. It may be remembered that the body of a Madame Cian was found to have been taken out of its grave a day or two after interment, and all the efforts of the police to trace the body or the perpetrator of the crime proved fruitless. The day before yesterday, however, a labourer, when passing the hot of St. Androuse, near the Savoia cemetery, perceived a naked human body at the foot of the counter-scarp, partially covered with stones; near it lay the shroud folded up. The Assistant Judge said the prisoner had been pursuing a career of fraud for many years, and had been dismissed from the office he held in Monmouthshire for appropriating money entrusted to him to his own use. His system of fraud had been carried on for a long time, but his career was now closed, and the sentence of the court upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress and improvement in the customs of civilised society. WALKER's noted half-gaines hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactury is No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—[Advertisement.]

THE PURSUIT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

CONCERNING the flight of Mr. Jefferson Davis and such of his ministers who accompany him, the *Richmond Whig* (new Federal paper) of the 6th inst. says:—

"The latest news from Stoneman is that Jeff Davis passed through Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th, and that Stoneman's forces entered the place on the following day. Davis's escort of 2,000 cavalry is said to be commanded by General Dibbell; a man entirely new to us. We had believed, and still think it probable, that Wade Hampton has assumed the inglorious duty of conducting and covering the retreat of the President of the so-called Confederate States. The wagons mentioned are of the best ambulances that could be found in Richmond, each of which is drawn by six of the fleetest mules that the rebel stables afford. We cannot say what they are loaded with. Conflicting accounts on this subject have reached us from Greensborough, and we know not what is the exact truth. We are inclined to think they contained nothing more than Davis's and his friends' baggage and personal effects. The 200,000 dollars in specie, reported to be in the possession of Davis, was all that was left of coin of the 2,800,000 dol. taken by the rebels from the New Orleans banks, and which Mr. Trantham had for several months before the end of things been selling in Richmond for Confederate money. During the evacuation the specie of the Richmondi banks was carried off along with the retreating mob, and we have never been able to learn what became of it. We cannot take it upon ourselves to say that any of it ever found its way into those eleven ambulances. If Davis attempts to make the trans-Mississippi his chance of escape is slim indeed. If, on the contrary, he has made arrangements with the Indians or some blockade runner to meet him on the South Carolina or Florida coast, he may get off. The President's proclamation, offering a large reward for his apprehension, will greatly increase the number of difficulties that already beset his wandering way."

The *Raleigh Progress* of the 2nd instant publishes the following:—

"From officers of the army who were paroled at Greensborough, on the 16th ult., we learn the following relative to the movements of the rebels about the arch-traitor, Jeff Davis. On the 25th Davis left Charlotte bound for Texas, escorted by about three thousand cavalry, under Generals Eobles and Basil Duke. The men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis made a speech in Charlotte before leaving, in which he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever before very soon. He had with him a train of about twenty wagons. His escort were mere desperadoes and adventurers, many of whom were formerly under John Morgan. On the 24th they burned the navy yard, ransacked the stores and dwellings, and committed various outrages on the property and persons of the inhabitants. General Stoneman, with his cavalry command, was ten miles from Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Catawba river. It was the opinion of all the rebels that there that he could have captured the whole command, if not Davis himself, if he had attacked. It may be that he will fall into the hands of General Wilson's cavalry force yet, though the chances of his getting through to the Mississippi are good."

A MILITARY JEREMY DIDDLEE.

George Gordon, 20, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for fraudulently attempting to obtain by false pretences from Vesey Walton Holt the sum of £6, with intent to defraud. There were two other indictments charging him with fraudulently obtaining by false pretences £1. from James Murray and £1. from Dudley Wilson, with intent to defraud.

Mr. Metcalf prosecuted; Mr. Orridge defended the prisoner.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 20th of April the prisoner, who is a tall, military-looking man, accosted Mr. Wilson near the Charing-cross Railway Station, telling him that he was an officer in the 77th Regiment, that he had lost his purse and his railway ticket, and asked him if he would supply him with the money to get to Chatham to join his regiment. He said that he was Colonel Lazebury, and although he (Lieutenant Wilson) had some doubt as to his statement, he gave him half a sovereign. The prisoner then asked him for his card, promising to send him the money, and they parted. In the second case it appeared that Mr. Murray is also a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, and on the same day (20th of April) he saw the prisoner outside the Charing-cross Railway-station, when he asked him if he belonged to Woolwich garrison, and on telling him that he did, he said he had lost his purse, and had no means of getting down to Woolwich, and he should be glad if he could assist him. He looked rather doubtfully at the prisoner, but upon his saying that he only intended to go by the third class he gave him a shilling, with which he appeared to be very much disgusted. He did not entirely believe his statement, but as he would not lose much he gave him a shilling. In the third case Mr. Holt, an army agent, saw the prisoner in the refreshment-room at the Charing-cross Station of the South-Eastern Railway, and he looked at him as if he was an acquaintance. The prisoner said there was a sort of Freemasonry amongst soldiers to assist each other, and unfortunately he had lost his railway ticket, but he wanted to get back to Chatham, as his term of leave would expire that night. To test his accuracy Mr. Holt questioned him as to who formed the depot of the regiment, and then he told him that if he was really a soldier as he described he would frank him down to Chatham if he would go to the ticket office with him, when the prisoner said he did not want to go by the next train, but by a later train. He suggested something like six shillings as the expense, and said he was Captain Lazebury. Now as Mr. Holt was acquainted with Captain Lazebury, and as he knew the prisoner was not him, he gave him into custody. William Henry Monckton, J. police-surgeon F, on taking the prisoner into custody, said he had obtained money from two or three other gentlemen besides what he had attempted to obtain from Mr. Holt. Since his commitment he had ascertained that the prisoner was, in 1844, a Lieutenant in the 77th Regiment for seven years, and he had also been chief constable for Monmouthshire.

Mr. Orridge addressed the jury for the prisoner, who was found "Guilty" on all three charges.

A previous conviction was proved against the prisoner for a similar offence in 1862.

Mr. Holt said in 1862 the prisoner waited upon Captain Lazebury and represented that he had been shipwrecked, and that officer gave the prisoner £2 to pay his fare to London. On Captain Lazebury mentioning this at the mess in the evening, Lieutenant Deasmond, another officer in the same regiment, said he had already relieved him with a similar amount.

The Assistant Judge said the prisoner had been pursuing a

career of fraud for many years, and had been dismissed from the

office he held in Monmouthshire for appropriating money entrusted to him to his own use.

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long time, but his career was now closed, and the sentence of the

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Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET.

BANK-NOTES ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, and Mr. H. M. Meade of the firm of Meade and Attwood, solicitors to the Industrial Exhibition, Flora-hall, attended before Sir Thomas Henry, under the following circumstances: Freshfield stated that in the West Central Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, now open at the Flora-hall, Covent-garden, there specimens of penmanship, each representing a number of public letters, and other documents, and in each of which one of the specimens was a Bank of England note for £4. Meade informed him that the Act 25th Ann. 25th Vict., s. 91, sec. 12, which forbids the circulation of any portion of a note of the Bank of England, directed that it was duty to put a stop to the exhibition of such notes. They communicated with the committee of the Exhibition, who, in a certain sense as trustees of the articles exhibited, were unwilling to give up the documents for destruction. Freshfield offered to do so at the expiration of the term of the Exhibition, if the committee allowed him to continue to show the specimens in their present condition. The Bank could not permit the exhibition, with however the intention of an example of the skill with which Bank notes are forged. The Bank, he must observe, were not bound in their note of the public. They were not likely to be deceived by the forged, but those who would be deceived were of the very same class as the exhibitors in this instance. Mr. Freshfield mentioned instances which had been condemned, although they were not so that they could be used for actual fraud; for instance, being of porcelain. Sir Thomas Henry expressed his concurrence in Mr. Freshfield's opinion, that the exposure of specimens of skill in imitation of bank-notes could not be permitted. The specimens were then taken to a private room, where the representation of a Bank note in each was effaced, and so the matter ended.

CARTERS OR BURGLARS.—John McCarthy, Michael Roche, and Joseph Lomere were brought up on a charge of several charges of breaking and entering, and of being concerned in a number of burglaries. Mr. Simon Emanuel, cabinet-maker, next door to the tavern, division, who had been investigating the matter, obtained a warrant, leading him to the conviction that all these and some other burglaries had been committed by the same gang. Tom D'Arcy received further information to the effect that another attempt had been made at the Mogul towards the close of that week. According to constable Kerley, in plain clothes, concealed themselves in a number of other burghs, watching for the burglar. On Thursday evening another burglar was committed at the Freemasons' Arms in that place. The burglar, in the first instance gained access to the premises of Mr. Simon Emanuel, cabinet-maker, next door to the tavern, by means of which they descended by means of a web ladder. Entering the tavern, they cleared the table of the small change which had been left in them, amounting to £8. in silver and copper, a cigar from the counter, and made off the same way as they had come, leaving them down, and secured them. On getting a light in the premises Mr. McCarthy and Roche, whom they knew as the burglar, were again on the watch at the tavern. At about three o'clock in the morning they heard a noise of breaking and entering, through a hole in the roof, which made on the occasion of the previous burglary on the 12th ult. The burglar descended by means of a rope ladder, and, after knocking them down, and secured them. On getting a light in the premises Mr. McCarthy and Roche, whom they knew as the burglar, were again on the watch at the tavern. At about three o'clock in the morning they heard a noise of breaking and entering, through a hole in the roof, which made on the occasion of the previous burglary on the 12th ult. 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MAY 27, 1865.]

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS

BOW STREET.

BANK-NOTES IMITATION.—Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, and Mr. H. A. Mauds, of the firm of Mauds and Atwood, solicitors to the commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition, (Floral-hall), accompanied by Mr. Nicholson, the chairman, and several members of the committee attended before Sir Thomas Henry under the following circumstances. Mr. Freshfield stated that in the West Central Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, now open at the Floral-hall, Covent-garden, there were three specimens of penmanship, each representing a number of publications, letters, and other documents, and in each of which one of the objects so represented was a Bank of England note for £4. Consisting in the mere possession of such a document without lawful excuse to be an imitation of the Act 24th Ann. 25th Vict. c. 94, sec. 12, which forbids the copy of any note or any portion of it, of the Bank of England, the directors had thought it fit to put a stop to the exhibition of such objects. They communicated with the committee of the Exhibition, who, considering themselves in a certain sense as trustees of the articles exhibited, were unwilling to give up the documents for destruction. They offered, however, to do so at the expiration of the term of the Exhibition, if they were allowed to continue to show the specimens in their present condition for the remainder of that period. It was felt, however, that this could not be allowed. The Bank could not permit the exhibition, with however innocent intention, of an example of the skill with which Bank-notes could be imitated. The Bank, he must observe, were not acting in their own interests, but in that of the public. They were not likely to be deceived by any forgery, but those who would be deceived were of the very same class with the exhibitors in this imitation. Mr. Freshfield mentioned several instances which had been condemned, although they were not so constructed that they could be used for actual fraud; for instance, being on a plate of porcelain. Sir Thomas Henry expressed his concurrence in the view of Mr. Freshfield, that the exhibits of skill in imitating Bank notes could not be permitted. The specimens were then taken into a private room, where the representation of a Bank note in each was carefully effaced, and so the matter ended.

CAPTAIN OF BUCOLANA.—John McCarthy, Michael Roche, and Harry Lescoures were brought up on a charge of several charges of burglary. The Mogul Tavern, in Drury-lane, known also as the Midlandshire Music-hall, had been broken into on four occasions, when Sergeant Askell, of the F division, who had been investigating the matter, obtained information leading him to the conviction that all these and some other public-house burglaries had been committed by the same gang. Ten days ago he received further information to the effect that another attempt had been made at the Mogul towards the close of that week. Accordingly he and constable Kerley, in plain clothes, concealed themselves in the house for several nights, watching for the robbers. On Thursday, the 11th Inst., another burglary was committed at the Freemasons' Arms in Long-street. In that case the robbers, in the first instance, gained access to the workshop of Mr. Simon Emanuel, cobbler, next door to the tavern, to the back premises of which they descended by means of a wicker ladder. Then, entering the tavern, they cleared the till of the small change which had been left in them, amounting to £8 in silver and copper, took seventy sovereigns from the cases, and made off the same way as they had come, leaving their wicker ladder behind them, but carrying off the large chest which they had found on the premises of Mr. Emanuel. On Friday night, the 12th, Kerley and Kerley were again on the watch at the Mogul Tavern. At about three o'clock in the morning they heard some persons entering the pubhouse through a hole in the roof, which had been made in the occasion of the previous burglary on Wednesday, the 9th. The robbers descended by means of a rope ladder, shattered the bar, cleared the till of change, and were proceeding to break over a glass case containing cigars, when the officers set upon them, knocked them down, and secured them. On getting a light they recognized the prisoners McCarthy and Roche, whom they knew as associates of the thieves. Askell said, "I expect Harry is in this," alluding to Lescoures, whom he knew as their companion. They both replied, "No, we know nothing of it." After removing them to the station-house, the officers proceeded to the lodgings of Lescoures, in Bedford-street, Bedford-row. They found him in bed, and apprehended him on the charge of being concerned in the burglary committed on the Thursday night or Friday morning at the Freemasons' Arms. He at first denied all knowledge of it, but afterwards admitted that he had received the cigars and had sold them to a man whom he had met in the street. When he had dressed himself, they searched him, and found a gun, which was later fired by Mr. Matthews, the landlord of the Freemasons' Arms, as having been part of the change stolen from his till. After locking him up, they went over to the Mogul, where they found the rope ladder used in entering the pubhouse and the chest which had been stolen the previous night from Mr. Emanuel's. It had since been ascertained that on Friday, the 13th, the prisoner Roche sold to Miss Humphreys, a woman dressed in Drury-lane, for £5, the cigars stolen on the Wednesday from the Mogul, and valued by Mr. Clarke, the manager, at £1. The prisoners, who declined to say anything in defence, were committed to take their trial.

SUNDAY DIVERSIONS BY THE RIVER.—Sunday, a barrister, named Edward John Gane, employed as an occasional watchman by Messrs. Farries and Co., contractors in the Thames Embankment works, was charged with assaulting two boys by striking them with a boat-hook. The master had adjourned for the attendance of one of the boys, who, however, was not present. The other boy, George Webber, aged about fifteen, stated that on Sunday afternoon he was going with two other boys to the City, when they thought they would go down by the steps at Water-lane Bridge to look at the Thames Embankment works, and "see how they were going on." They had descended the steps, and were approaching the Embankment, when "this gentleman" (meaning the prisoner) struck one of them, named Henry Norman, with a boat-hook. Witness proceeded to take his friend's part, and the defendant, without saying a word, set him and used him shamefully. Mr. Vaughan: When you say you took Norman's part what do you mean by taking his part? Witness: What do you mean by taking his part? Mr. Abram: I said he ought not to hit the boy but that. Mr. Abram, who appeared for the defence, intreated Mr. Mr. Farries, &c., the prisoner's employer, to say that he could not deny that the defendant had struck the boys, but he did so under very great provocation. These boys were in the habit of drawing a great deal of disturbance and annoyance, by assembling about the river side, making their way on to the Embankment works, stealing the timber, &c., which had been left there by the workmen on these days, and throwing them into the river. In consequence of these circumstances, the prisoner, who is a Highlander, was required to be a watchman, it being desirable to have persons in that capacity, who was competent to row out on the river to recover articles cast adrift. On Sunday the two boys who complained of being assaulted were there with other lads, pulling the defendants, and then with stones. Under these circumstances he admitted that he lost his temper and struck them. A young man named Hawkin, who said he was an sailor out of work, corroborated this testimony. Another boy named James Hart, who was with Webber and Norman, gave a similar account of the occurrence, and added that the defendant struck the last witness. Hawkin was released and asked if it was true, said it was, and that he had given no provocation beyond telling defendant that one of the boys he had struck was not one of those who "aimed" stones at him. For the defence Mr. Abram called another boy named John Edward Storey, who swore distinctly that he saw both Webber and Norman throw stones at the defendant. Mr. Mauds, foreman to Messrs. Farries, gave the defendant an excellent character, and complained strongly of the annoyances and depredations of idle boys frequenting the works on Sundays. Mr. Vaughan thought it very probable that stones were thrown at the defendant, and that he was irritated by it. But at the same time he believed the witness for the complainant, that neither Webber nor his companion had thrown any of them. Even if they had, his conduct was violent in excess of what would be justified by such provocation. He (Mr. Vaughan) must impose a fine of 2s., or ten days' imprisonment for the assault on Webber, and a similar penalty for that on Hawkin. The fines were paid by Mr. Mauds.

WESTMINSTER.

CASE OF WIFE BEATING.—John Barton, a labouring man of powerful frame, with the following abominable cruelty to his wife:—Complainant, a poor, heart-broke-to-the-king woman, with a child in her womb, said: I have been married to my husband, who stabs there for five years. He is constantly ill-usage me till I do not know what to do. Last night he comes home at twelve o'clock. I was in bed with my three children, and he pulled me out of bed by the hair of my head and beat me very much, as he generally does. Mr. Arnold: What occurred before he pulled you out of bed? Complainant: Nothing whatever. Mr. Arnold: Then there were no words? Complainant: None. Not a word. He burst the door in, and then running to the bed, dragged me out. I was asleep when he broke the door open. After he dragged me out he beat me and kicked me. He kicked me in the lower part of the stomach, and I am very much hurt. Mr. Arnold: Had he boots on? Complainant: He had, he was dressed as he is now. I knew of no reason for his doing this, excepting drink. He has been ill-using me all the time I have been married to him. He does not live with me, but every now and then when I am

asleep he comes and ill-uses me in this way. He comes when he likes and that is generally when he has been drinking. Defendant: I never touched her at all. A respectable woman stepped forward, and said that alarmed by the cries of "Murder" last night, she went to the spot and saw the defendant beating his wife, who then had a child in her arms. A policeman said that finding the poor woman suffering from recent violence, he took defendant into custody, who threatened to set fire to the house. Defendant was remanded.

CLERKENWELL.

COURT OF LOVERS' WRANGLERS.—Malcolm McAllister, a well-dressed young man, residing at 1, Grosvenor-street, Bayswater, was charged before Mr. D'Ysnyssou with assaulting Martha Davis, residing at 7, Bowes-green-lane, Clerkenwell. The complainant stated that she had kept company with the defendant, but the connection having been broken off, he met her, and asked her for a ring he had given her. Because she would not give it to him he pushed her and slapped her in the face. She was determined to keep the ring. Mr. D'Ysnyssou: Out of regard to the ring, or from feelings of regard to the defendant? The complainant (with some hesitation): I do not exactly know. (A laugh.) Mr. D'Ysnyssou: A kind of mixed feeling? The complainant: Yes, I suppose it is. The defendant: What is the ring? Mr. D'Ysnyssou: Out of regard to the ring. The defendant: I will do my best to get it back. The complainant: I am the owner of the ring. The defendant: I will do, for I must have my ring. I have given her other jewellery besides the ring I now want. Mr. D'Ysnyssou: If you bring an action under the circumstances I have no doubt the feeling of the jury will be against you, and then you will lose more than double the value of the ring. What have you got to say to the charge of assault? The defendant: What I did was in self-defence. When I asked for the ring she struck me with a key. The complainant: Oh, Malcolm, how can you say so, you wicked fellow. (A laugh.) O, do me! Mr. D'Ysnyssou said the assault was not a hard blow. She did not strike him with a key. The defendant: If the complainant will give me the ring back I will be content and shall never speak to her any more. Mr. D'Ysnyssou: I cannot make her do that. If you want the ring you must bring an action. The defendant: That I will do, for I must have my ring. I have given her other jewellery besides the ring I now want. Mr. D'Ysnyssou: If you bring an action under the circumstances I have no doubt the feeling of the jury will be against you, and then you will lose more than double the value of the ring. What have you got to say to the charge of assault? The defendant: What I did was in self-defence. When I asked for the ring she struck me with a key. The complainant: Oh, Malcolm, how can you say so, you wicked fellow. (A laugh.) O, do me! Mr. D'Ysnyssou said the assault was not a hard blow, but it had been proved, and he should order the defendant to pay a fine of 5s., and £2 costs, an order which was at once complied with.

THE INNINGTON BIRDS.—Charles Cox, a cobbler, and Patrick Martin, a labourer, were charged, the former with causing an obstruction and a crowd to assemble in opposition, Innington, and the latter with using obscene language at the same time and place. Mr. Superintendent Mott, of the N division, witnessed the scene on behalf of the Commissioners of Police, and there were in attendance twenty-four and forty respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Police-Magistrate Wilson, 52, said that he saw the defendant Cox along with three or four other men standing in the centre of the pavement, shouting and swearing about. As they sat on a great obstruction he requested them to move, but this the defendant and his companions refused to do. They caused a crowd to assemble and as the street was very full of passengers, he took the defendant into custody. A corporal from the Tower Hamlets Militia gave the defendant Cox an excellent character as a quiet and sober man, and was not aware that he had ever been in custody before. Cox said he was not aware he was doing wrong, or he should have gone home as soon as he was requested. Mr. Superintendent Mott of the N division, said he heard the defendant Martin make use of very bad language. He watched the defendant and gave him a great obstruction to get them to move, but this the defendant and his companions refused to do. They caused a crowd to assemble and as the street was very full of passengers, he took the defendant into custody. A corporal from the Tower Hamlets Militia gave the defendant Cox an excellent character as a quiet and sober man, and was not aware that he had ever been in custody before. Cox said he was not aware he was doing wrong, or he should have gone home as soon as he was requested. 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MEMORIAL TO SIR TATTON SYKES.

The first stone of the memorial to the late well-known sporting gentleman, Sir Tatton Sykes, was laid at Garton Hill-top, on Wednesday week, by Lord Hotham. The cost of the memorial, which takes the form of a monumental cross, will be £1,525, subscribed by the tenants and friends of the deceased baronet.

Sir Tatton Sykes, whose portrait we give, was one of the truest and most enthusiastic sportsmen of which England could boast. He formerly resided at Westow, near Whitfield, where he occupied a large farm, and had his paddocks for breeding racing stock. He then removed to the family mansion at Sledmere, near Malton. The kennel was at Eddesborpe, near Weston, fifteen miles from Sledmere; this was thought little of by Sir Tatton, who on one of his thorough-bred hawks, was frequently seen there on hunting mornings before the hounds left the kennel.

No man living has had a stronger passion for race-riding than Sir Tatton Sykes, and for a period of between thirty and forty years he never refused when asked by a friend to ride for him. Few gentlemen possessed in so eminent a degree the five great perfections of race-riding, viz., a firm seat, strong nerve, great coolness, knowledge of pace, and presence of mind. His strength of constitution, and hardiness of frame, enabled him to undergo fatigue, and perform feats, that few men could have encountered. When requested to ride a race, whether the meeting was twenty miles off or two hundred, Sir Tatton set distance at defiance.

His mode of travelling was characteristic of the man. With a clean shirt in his pocket, his racing-jacket under his waist-coat, and a pair of overalls covering his breeches, he jumped on one of his thorough-bred hawks, and showed what blood, game, and high condition could achieve on the part of man or horse.

On one occasion, Sir Tatton travelled as far as Aberdeen to ride horse for the late Duke of Gordon, then Marquis of Huntly, and immediately after the race set off back for Doncaster, 361 miles, where he arrived in time to see Ebor win the St. Leger, a race Sir Tatton never failed seeing since the year 1791, excepting once, when illness prevented him from witnessing the dead heat between Epsom and Chichester the Twelfth. Sir Tatton on another occasion made an Aberdeen journey to ride a horse. Yet with all these long journeys, performed on horseback, there was no kinder master to a horse than Sir Tatton.

Among the many anecdotes that might be brought forward to show his presence of mind and quickness of thought, we may mention that, on one occasion, when riding at Doncaster, his horse bolted, and fell over the rails, and burst the girdles at the same time. Sir Tatton got him back into the course, borrowed a great coat to conceal his jacket, and, bare-backed, came nearly unperceived up to the other horse, who was quietly walking in, and was within a fair chance of winning the race.

Sir Tatton, like most men whose pursuits and pleasures were confined to the country, found London to possess but few charms for him. It was among those he esteemed and regarded that he found opportunities to show his real worth; and never was esteem and regard reciprocated with more warmth than it was by those who, in different ways, had the advantage of being known to Sir Tatton Sykes. With a fine fortune, he expended little for the purpose of mere show—nothing for that of ostentation. His plain style of dress was a type of the man, and the unassuming way in which he moved through the world was an essential part of his nature. Yet with all this quietness of dress and manner, no one could approach Sir Tatton without feeling convinced that it was a gentleman whom he was addressing, and indeed his countenance and urbanity invariably induced a desire for a more intimate acquaintance.

GARIBALDI ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The following is a translation of a letter from General Garibaldi to the editor of *Public Opinion*:

"Sir,—I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancour which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea. May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity! Some of the same mother, may they see that their noble race now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism forms a disunion between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere. Yours, &c. G. GARIBALDI. Caprara, May, 1865."

The Rev. Gilbert Charles Jackson, clerk, B.C.L., has been presented by the Crown to the rectory of Tokenham Week, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, vice the Rev. Thomas Hyde Bispie, deceased. Annual value, £300; popu. 100.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Tuesday evening week, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1,700 were invited. We give on page 792 a large engraving of this brilliant affair.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, and the Hon. B. Meade, arrived at the Palace, from Marlborough House, shortly before ten o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Home Parves.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with her Royal Highness Princess Helena, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room soon after ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a rich dress of black and white tulle over black glace silk. Head-dress of black velvet and diamonds; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls and diamonds; the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena wore a dress of pink

ACCIDENT TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday evening the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers underwent their sixth annual inspection in the Regent's Park in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The regiment, to the number of 887 of all ranks, mustered at five p.m., at the Duke of York's Column, and, headed by its band, marched to the Regent's Park. Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers, was the inspecting officer, and the regiment, having first been formed in line, received him with a royal salute, and having wheeled into open column of companies, right in front, marched past in admirable order, first at a quick, and then in close column at the double. The various evolutions of a brigade field day were then gone through, and the firing in volleys of some of the companies was exceedingly good, but especially the battalion volleys. The inspection had nearly concluded when an accident occurred to the gallant inspector-general, which it was at first feared had resulted in serious consequences. Colonel Erskine was in the rear of the first battalion when the word was given to fire a volley, the sudden simultaneous character of which so startled the horse upon which he was riding that it reared so perpendicularly that it was unable to recover itself. Colonel Erskine was thrown, and the animal fell backward and rolled over him. For some moments the gallant colonel lay motionless. Lords Ranleigh and Echo rode forward and secured the horse, and the surgeons of the regiment were speedily by the colonel's side. It appeared that there were no bones broken or other injury except a severe bruise in one of the thighs, caused by the horse rolling over him and pressing some keys, &c., he had in his pocket against it. Lady Constance Grosvenor's carriage was ordered to the spot, and Colonel Erskine having been assisted into it, at his request, it was driven to the flagstaff, where he remained till the movements were completed. The regiment having marched forward in line in review order was formed into square. Colonel Erskine, who had by this time much recovered from the shock he had sustained, addressed the regiment from the carriage. He said: "Westminster Rifle Volunteers, I had the honour of inspecting this regiment two years ago, and therefore I have had not only the opportunity of comparing its state of efficiency with that of other corps, but of comparing it with that I found it in on the occasion to which I refer. I am very happy to say, from what I have seen of you this evening, I am convinced that there is no failing off in the discipline of this fine corps. Your movements have been highly satisfactory. The brigade has been well handled, and I have to compliment you on your soldier-like movements and steadiness under arms. There was one little point, however, to which my attention was directed, and that was that on one or two occasions I detected talking in the ranks. I do not, however, mean to say that such is a complaint I have to make generally, for it is not so. I was very sorry for the little accident which took place to myself, because it interrupted for a time your evolutions, and compels me to apologize to you for addressing you from this carriage, instead, as I should otherwise have done, from my own horse. I can only repeat that I congratulate you, and hope that I shall always find the Queen's Westminsters in the same efficient state as they are at present. I may add that I wish your regiment every success." Lord Grosvenor then proposed three cheers for the gallant inspector-general, which were heartily responded to, not only by the regiment, but by the immense crowd by which at the time the carriage was surrounded. Three cheers for Lord Ranleigh and the South Middlesex for keeping the ground, and three cheers for the commanding officers, closed the proceedings.

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE.—

We hear from Lahore that the marriage ceremonies of the young Maharajah of Puntiallha have at last come to an end. It is said that the *tumasha* cost his highness the very pretty little sum of fifty-six lakhs, or half a million sterling.

Of course we must not look forward to the success of our crusade against infanticide while we have such examples of extravagance as this set the people by their rulers. It is idle to blame the boy rajah, but not so his durbar. A heavy outlay would afford these men some very handsome pickings. We certainly think that the influence of the British authorities might have been very properly exercised in this instance.—*Bengal Hurkaru*

PROOF POSITIVE.—The *Graaf Reinet Herald* tells the following amusing story about a wool farmer, who was anxious to get full value for his produce. It says:—"Since it was known that there has been no assizing of weights in this town for four years, and that there were differences in the scales of several dealers, an amusing incident occurred. A farmer who reads his newspaper came to town resolved to be wide awake in selling his wool; so he went to the first store, and brought up the subject of weighing people. Stepping on the platform scale, he said:—'I wonder what I weigh now?' His weight was read off, and away he went to the next store; and so on to others. When he came back he knew who had the lightest scales, and did not go there with his wool."

"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey. "I don't often deceived about people, and I always liked him more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an obje-



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES.

and white tulle, over white glace, trimmed with white crystal and satin ribbons and bunches of water lilies. Head-dress, wreath of water lilies and diamonds; diamond ornaments; Victoria and Albert Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress, trimmed with black lace and bugle and satin ribbon. Head-dress, a diadem of pearls and diamonds, with black velvet and lace; necklace, stomacher, and earrings, pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress over glace silk, trimmed with green silk and blonde bouquets of violets and long grass. Head-dress a diadem of diamonds mounted with violets; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

As soon as their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Helena entered the ball-room the dancing commenced.

The quadrille band of Messrs. Coote and Tinney (conducted by Mr. Coote) was in attendance.

SEVERAL journals publish a paragraph stating that a Russian lady has just presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed 160 couf (£5,400); popu. 100.



KNIGHT TYLNEY'S LUCK.

JUNE QUINCEY was just as radiantly lovely as the beauty she was called after. The month of roses had no blossoms delicate yet vivid carnation than the bloom on her velvet. She had no more golden shadows than those which lurked in ripples of her hair, and the very summer sunshine had a molten splendour as her eyes when the emotion stirred her.

Some emotion was stirring her now, by the flashes momentarily from under her white lids. But she quieted whatever it was, before she looked up into the manly face over her in questioning waiting, and said—

"I can't be your wife, Mr. Tydney."

And then her eyes dropped very suddenly, and he could see the tears that were gathering in them.

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She was still sitting so, when Mrs. Quincey came into the room.

"June," she exclaimed, "what can have happened?" up the avenue just now, I met Knight Tydney going looked pale and angry, and bade me a very cool good morning. He was leaving town to-day for a long time. It was yesterday he said he should probably remain all the winter crying, my child? You haven't refused Knight Tydney. Mrs. Quincey dropped into a seat breathless with dism

June looked up, her lips quivering, and her cheek flushed.

"Yes, mother."

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"I did, I do," June said, clasping her hands, "but consent to become the wife of a man who is ashamed mother and sister because they are poor, and at the content to accept from their hardy won earnings the sport his own days in idleness."

"I don't believe it," ejaculated Mrs. Quincey, indignation young Tydney was an especial favourite, he said, "though he was terribly in love with June, as an see, he wasn't so swallowed up in her presence, but that he was civil to older people," meaning herself by the Many a courtesy she was indebted to Knight Tydney, other of her pretty daughter's beaux ever thought of b

"I should be glad to not believe it," June said, sorrow there is no room for doubt. Mr. Brompton pointed out a cottage where they live, and subsequently in passing said Mr. Tydney coming away. He appeared confused me, and a very pretty girl who stood in the doorway him, and crying, if I am not mistaken, went in the room, and shut the door after her."

"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey. "I don't often deceived about people, and I always liked him more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an obje-

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers annual inspection in the Regent's-park in the course of spectators. The regiment, to the banks mustered at five p.m., at the Duke of Bedford by its band, marched to the Regent's-park, Inspector-General of Volunteers, was the head of the regiment, having first been formed with a royal salute, and having wheeled into companies, right in front, marched past in admiringly, and then in close column at the double. Drums of a brigade field day were then gone along in volleys of some of the companies was especially the battalion volleys. The inspection ended when an accident occurred to the gallant which it was at first feared had resulted in death.

Colonel Erskine was in the rear of the line when the word was given to fire a volley, the suddenness of which so startled the horse upon which he was seated so perpendicularly that it was unable to move. Colonel Erskine was thrown, and the animal fell over him. For some moments the gallant

Lords Ranleigh and Echo rode forward and secured the horse, and the surgeons of the regiment were speedily by the colonel's side.

It appeared that there were no bones broken or other injury except a severe bruise in one of the thighs, caused by the horse rearing over him and pressing some keys, &c., he had in his pocket against it. Lady Constance Grosvenor's carriage was ordered to the spot, and Colonel Erskine having been assisted into it, at his request it was driven to the flagstaff, where he remained till the movements were completed.

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AN INDIAN MARRIAGE.—

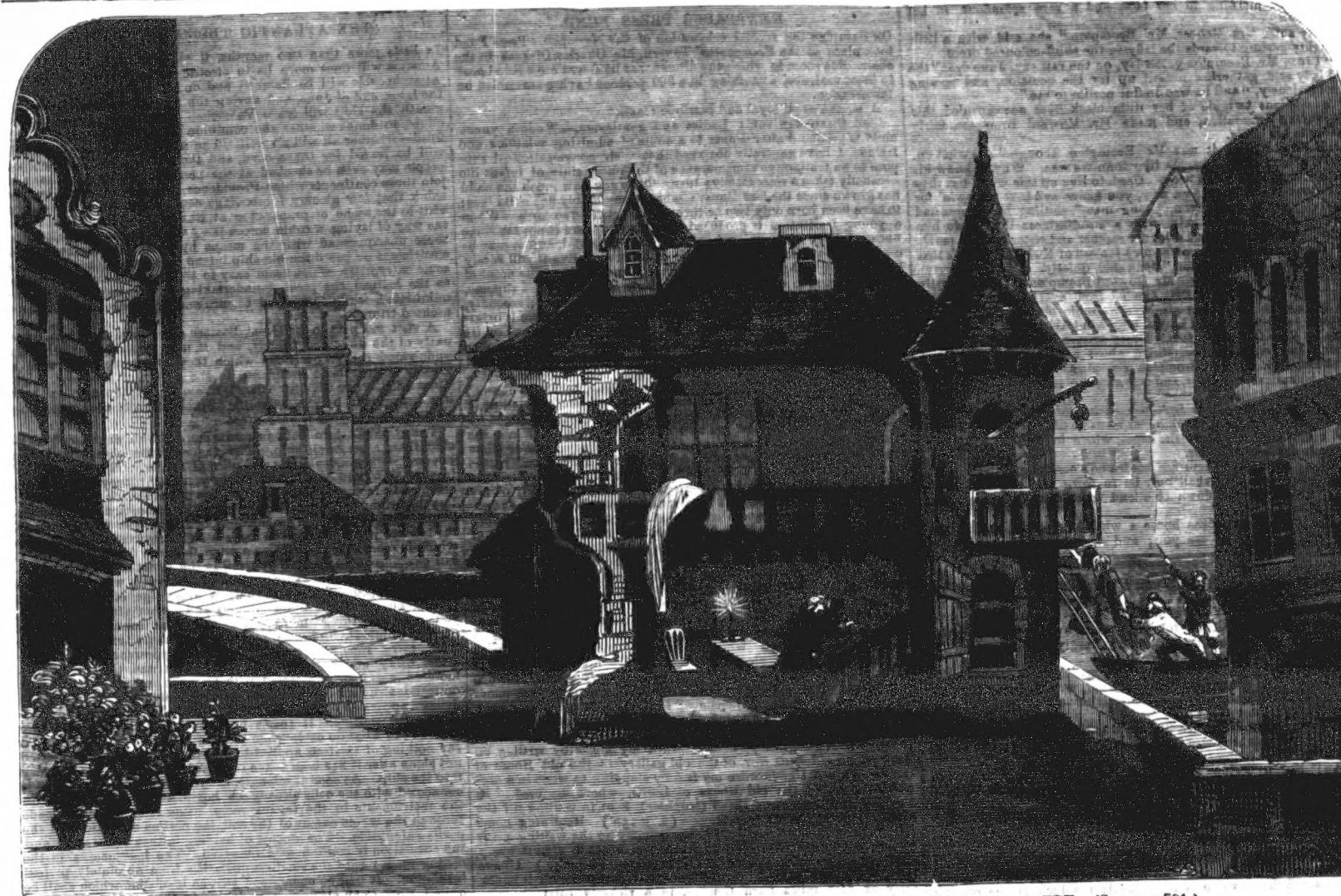
We hear from Lahore that the young Maharajah of Putilahal have at the cost of his highness sum of fifty-six lakhs, or half a million sterling, to look forward to the success of our crusade while we have such examples of extravagance by their rulers. It is idle to blame the boy's durbars. A heavy outlay would afford these sumptuous pickings. We certainly think that the Indian authorities might have been very properly

deserted.

The *Graaf Reinet Herald* tells the following of a wool farmer, who was anxious to get full value for his wools. He said: "Since it was known that there was a market for weights in this town for four years, and differences in the scales of several dealers, an outcry was made to be wide awake in selling his wool; so he sold it to a dealer, and brought up the subject of weighing on the platform scale, he said: 'I wonder what weight was read off, and away he went to the others. When he came back he knew who he was, and did not go there with his wool.'

MAY 27, 1865.]

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS



SCENE FROM "THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE AT NOTRE DAME," AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE. (See page 791.)

Literature.

KNIGHT TYLNEY'S LUCK.

JUNE QUINCEY was just as radiantly lovely as the beautiful month she was called after. The month of roses had no blossoms of a more delicate yet vivid carnation than the bloom on her velvety cheek, held no more golden shadow than those which lurked among the ripples of her hair, and the very summer sunshine had not such a molten splendour as her eyes when the emotion stirred her.

Some emotion was stirring her now, by the flashes that crept moment by moment from under her white lids. But she quelled the passion, whatever it was, before she looked up into the manly face that bent her in questioning waiting, and said—

"I can't be your wife, Mr. Tylney."

And then her eyes dropped very suddenly, and he could not see the tears that were gathering in them.

An expression of keenest anguish swept into the handsome face of Knight Tylney. He had, perhaps, in love's foolish credulity, expected a far different reply to his passionate appeal to the heart of June Quincey. If she didn't love him, what had she meant by blushing so when he looked at her, and letting him escort her here, there, and everywhere all the summer days? Hadn't her hand actually trembled in his, and—phew, what of that? June Quincey was only a woman after all, and a coquette at that, he thought, bitterly, as he turned away, and left her, to drop her face upon her hands as soon as he was fairly gone, sobbing out the pain it had been to her to answer him thus.

She was still sitting so, when Mrs. Quincey came hurriedly into the room.

"June, she exclaimed, 'what can have happened? As I came up the avenue just now, I met Knight Tylney going away. He looked pale and angry, and made me a very cool good morning, saying he was leaving town to-day for a long time. It was only yesterday he said he should probably remain all the winter. Are you crying, my child? You haven't refused Knight Tylney?' and Mrs. Quincey dropped into a seat breathless with dismay.

June looked up, her lips quivering, and her cheeks nervously flushed.

"Yes, mother."

"What for, pray?" palpitated Mrs. Quincey. "I thought you loved him."

"I did, I do," June said, clasping her hands, "but I can never consent to become the wife of a man who is ashamed of his own mother and sister because they are poor, and at the same time is content to accept from their hardly won earnings the means to sport his own days in idleness."

"I don't believe it," ejaculated Mrs. Quincey, indignantly, with whom young Tylney was an especial favourite, because, as she said, "though he was terribly in love with June, as any one could see, he wasn't so swallowed up in her presence, but that he could be civil to older people," meaning herself by the latter clause.

"My gracious!" said the little old lady at this, in a tone of inconceivable horror, that could not fail to attract the attention of young Brompton. He gave her a supercilious stare in return, and as he jostled along to a seat, contrived with his elbow to dislodge some half-dozen of the parcels with which she was laden, and which were for the time irrecoverable among the crowd that was pouring in. She waited patiently till there was an opportunity to recover them, muddy, and tramped out of shape; but she gathered them all carefully together at last, and proceeded to a seat. But by this time the seats were mostly taken, except one by the side of young Brompton, which he evidently intended to appropriate as long as possible.

He had duly established his carpet-bag therein, and it must be a daring hand that attempted to dislodge it in the face of that surly scowl that disfigured his brow.

"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey. "I'm not often deceived about people, and I always liked Knight Tylney. I don't believe he'd let a couple of women earn his living for him, more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an object in telling

you that clever story about a man he always hated because he's a great deal the most a gentleman of the two."

June knew how strong her mother's prejudices were, and could make allowance for them.

"Mr. Brompton has always seemed very much of a gentleman to me," she said, gently. "He is far from being rich, but he spares yearly from his small means a sum adequate to the support of a superseded old servant of his father's. I have besides on several occasions been a witness of his unostentatious kindness to others."

"I dare say he contrived it all beforehand," Mrs. Quincey remarked, with scornful obstinacy; "and I don't believe that old servant of his lives anywhere but in his own brain."

June Quincey only sighed in reply. Her heart was heavy; for having learned to love Knight Tylney when she believed him entirely worthy the love of any woman, it was not so easy learning to unlove him.

Mrs. Quincey stooped and kissed her before she left the room, saying, "Well, well, don't worry, dear. It's all right enough, only I hope you may never marry a worse man than Knight Tylney. You're not thinking of having Brompton, are you?"

"Indeed, mother, no."

Mrs. Quincey went away relieved. But if June was not thinking of Knight Tylney. He had, perhaps, in love's foolish credulity, expected a far different reply to his passionate appeal to the heart of June Quincey. If she didn't love him, what had she meant by blushing so when he looked at her, and letting him escort her here, there, and everywhere all the summer days? Hadn't her hand actually trembled in his, and—phew, what of that? June Quincey was only a woman after all, and a coquette at that, he thought, bitterly, as he turned away, and left her, to drop her face upon her hands as soon as he was fairly gone, sobbing out the pain it had been to her to answer him thus.

She was still sitting so, when Mrs. Quincey came hurriedly into the room.

"June, she exclaimed, 'what can have happened? As I came up the avenue just now, I met Knight Tylney going away. He looked pale and angry, and made me a very cool good morning, saying he was leaving town to-day for a long time. It was only yesterday he said he should probably remain all the winter. Are you crying, my child? You haven't refused Knight Tylney?' and Mrs. Quincey dropped into a seat breathless with dismay.

June looked up, her lips quivering, and her cheeks nervously flushed.

"Yes, mother."

"What for, pray?" palpitated Mrs. Quincey. "I thought you loved him."

"I did, I do," June said, clasping her hands, "but I can never consent to become the wife of a man who is ashamed of his own mother and sister because they are poor, and at the same time is content to accept from their hardly won earnings the means to sport his own days in idleness."

"I don't believe it," ejaculated Mrs. Quincey, indignantly, with whom young Tylney was an especial favourite, because, as she said, "though he was terribly in love with June, as any one could see, he wasn't so swallowed up in her presence, but that he could be civil to older people," meaning herself by the latter clause.

"My gracious!" said the little old lady at this, in a tone of inconceivable horror, that could not fail to attract the attention of young Brompton. He gave her a supercilious stare in return, and as he jostled along to a seat, contrived with his elbow to dislodge some half-dozen of the parcels with which she was laden, and which were for the time irrecoverable among the crowd that was pouring in. She waited patiently till there was an opportunity to recover them, muddy, and tramped out of shape; but she gathered them all carefully together at last, and proceeded to a seat. But by this time the seats were mostly taken, except one by the side of young Brompton, which he evidently intended to appropriate as long as possible.

He had duly established his carpet-bag therein, and it must be a daring hand that attempted to dislodge it in the face of that surly scowl that disfigured his brow.

"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey. "I'm not often deceived about people, and I always liked Knight Tylney. I don't believe he'd let a couple of women earn his living for him, more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an object in telling

you that this was the only chance for a seat, she advanced impudently, and quietly asked, "Can I have this seat, sir?"

And then, as he affected not to hear her, and was looking obliviously from the car window, she put a hand upon his shoulder and repeated the question.

Howard Brompton turned at last, and made a deliberate effort to look the old lady down; but, affecting to think he had replied to her in the affirmative, she uttered a voluble "Thank-ee, sir," and dislodging the carpet-bag, took its place, carefully bestowing her bundles between herself and Mr. Brompton.

"Carefully, young man! there's needles and no end o' pins inside o' that," she said, warningly, as he angrily crowded her parcels. "Seems you think you've seen me afore," she remarked again, encountering his savage glance, "an' I think it's likely. Bin down to Swampington?—that's where I live," nodding graciously. "Hev it to Swampington?" extending an immense old-fashioned silver snuff-box.

Delicately rapping the cover with her knuckles, she gracefully lifted it; when, just at this stage of the business, Mr. Howard Brompton, rendered desperate by his ineffectual attempt to drown down his talkative companion, made a wrathful movement, which, down by accident or purposely, sent the silver snuff-box flying from her hand, the contents thereof mostly landing upon the unmeantons of our hero.

"Dear me, how'd you ever come to do that?" she ejaculated, recovering the box and a small portion of its contents, while Mr. Howard Brompton made violent efforts to remove the disfiguring powder from its lodging place.

"Guess you hadn't used to snuff," she said, with a contemplative air, as some of the ascending particles reached his nostrils, and he sneezed upbraidingly.

Some of the other passengers turned at the sounds, and those nearest began to sneeze also, as little clouds of dust were diffused from the handkerchief which Brompton was flourishing violently between his nasal organ and his undamaged attire. A stout old gentleman at his right, unable to articulate for sneezing, reached over and rapped the young man emphatically with his cane to dry the effect of quiet, and disappeared hurriedly.

"Quantum sufficit."

Brompton sat very still the remainder of the route. At its terminus he with his bundles, could I, young man?"

"No," growled Brompton, rushing out in a state bordering upon frenzy.

But his tormentor had not done with him yet. Encountering him again outside, she fastened remorselessly upon his arm with— "Young man, I just wish you'd hunt out my baggage for me? There's a hair trunk, with brass rings in the ends, and my—"

"You old tippy-tew! shew! I'd see you hanged first!"

The little lady shook with malicious laughter as he wrenched himself loose and plunged in an opposite direction furiously, and then signalling the number of a carriage that seemed to be waiting for somebody, she was packed in, bundles and all, and was driven rapidly away.

"It's a confounded hard case," muttered Howard Brompton, as he wended his way to Mrs. Quincey's aristocratic residence the following morning. "I did expect mother and Emily would have some money for me, and that wretched tailor vows he won't wait longer than till January for his money. I'll ask June Quincey this very day. What's the use of waiting, anyhow? I'm pretty sure June likes me."

June wasn't in the drawing-room when he entered; but a strangely familiar-looking little old lady sat comfortably by the window, and an immense silver snuff-box lay beside her.

While Mr. Brompton, not having returned her good-humoured nod, was wondering how on earth she came there, June entered, the

radiance of morn in her face, and a rare splendour in her eyes.

"My aunt, Mrs. Mabber, Mr. Brompton," she said, with a little haughty gesture towards the lady in the sun-coloured dress.

"I saw Mr. Brompton yesterday, on the railway, June dear," the old lady said, gathering herself up for the occasion, and bowing ceremoniously, "and he was dreadful polite to me."

A malicious twinkle of her little black eyes accompanied this astounding declaration, and made Mr. Howard Brompton fairly quiver in his boots.

"If I'd known it was Mr. Brompton, though," she went on, "we'd have been more sociable like than we was. Why, I know his mother and sister like a book. Used to live up this way; but they live down to Swampions now, you know, and take it easy for a living. But if I was you, young man," settling her glasses and looking over them at him with a steadfastness that made him wince, "I'd starve afore I'd let my mother and sister support me!"

"It seems it was your own story instead of Knight Tyne's that you told me, Mr. Brompton," June said, quietly.

That was the last drop. Mr. Howard Brompton sat mechanically wiping the perspiration that exuded from every pore of his face. He made most ingenuous attempts to smile blandly upon his persecutor, and haughed and hawed with admirable effect. He glanced once at June Quincey's face. Every feature was lit with lascivious scorn; and muttering something about a forgotten engagement elsewhere, Mr. Howard Brompton got himself out of the room in some inexplicable manner, and was soon no more in that vicinity for a long time to come.

"Hello, Tyney! this isn't you back again?" exclaimed Dick Carter, calling Knight Tyney, as he came off the train that had just crashed wheezily into the depot, where he had been kicking his heels the last half-hour.

Tyney smiled as he returned his friend's cordial greeting.

"I believe it is I. I shall only be in town part of a day, however. I had to come down to attend to a matter of business that won't occupy me long."

"You'll come up to the house a while? Oh, yes most! The girls will be away to see you; and we're having watch, you know."

"Holding what?"

"Watch night—don't you know? It's the first of January tomorrow, and we're going—a lot of us—to watch the old year out and the new one in. You'll come?"

Chot would not take no for an answer, and the end of it was that Tyney went with him, repeating inwardly all the way—

"Of course, I don't expect to see June."

But he did expect or hope it, and was proportionately disappointed, though he would not confess it to himself, when he got there and saw her features among the gay beauties that immediately thronged in a welcome sister about him.

"You're just in time, Mr. Tyney," said Fanny Carter, with a nod at the clock, which was fast approaching the last quarter before twelve. "We're going to have a lottery, you know."

"Ah!" Knight Tyney said, his glasses still searching the groups beyond for the gleam of the only pair of eyes in the world for him. Dick laughed.

"It's a game Fae here has fished out of antediluvian dom—something our grandmothers used to do. They called it Luck, though, and I like that name better than Fae's."

Tyney made no effort to listen politely, while Dick went on—

"You see, the idea is, that that moment of time in which the old year dies and the new one is born, holds the luck of the coming year. So at a quarter to twelve they turn us all into a dark room, put a band of silence upon us, and we stay there without communicating with one another, till the clock begins to strike, when we choose partners according to the best of our ability under the circumstances, and as the last stroke dies away, bring our various acquisitions to the light to see what the luck is. And here we go now—there's the quarter."

With a deal of hubbub and flutter the gay party adjourned to the next room, which was dark enough to answer all purposes.

For the first five minutes suppressed titters broke the silence; but gradually, as all waited for the stroke of twelve, which never had been so long in coming before, a hush fell upon them almost like awe.

It came at last—one, two, three, four, &c., and a muffled stir rose in the dark room. I dare say there were some foolish little hearts that put implicit faith in this attempted peep into the book of fate, and looked in breathless suspense to see what "luck" the light would disclose to them to be.

Knight Tyney, upon entering the fateful room, had passed immediately to the opposite side of the apartment, standing, as it chanced, near a door, which presently he was conscious opened, and he felt the flutter of some light robe past him. The familiar scent of violets too came to him, and involuntarily he slipped after the form. She, whoever it was whom he had followed, must have been conscious of his presence, but she gave no sign, and all remained so silent in the room for the next fifteen minutes, that he would have concluded himself alone but for that breath of violets on the air. He resorted to a little artifice. Opening the door, he made a movement as though passing through, and closed it again. In a moment he felt a warm breath almost upon his cheek, and a soft little touch encountered his. His hand closed upon it instantly, and his heart leaped as he recognised the slender, tremulous fingers. She struggled a little, but as if conscious how vain it was, was quiet again soon, and they stood so some moments, and presently the clock struck.

Opening the door a little, Knight let a glimmer of light fall upon the face he'd seen. It was June Quincey's!

"Oh, Knight!" she exclaimed, in a panic, but she looked glad, and forgetting or ignoring the past, Knight Tyney saw something in her eyes that emboldened him to repeat suddenly that question he had once asked in vain.

But this time she said, "Yes, Knight, if you can forgive me when you know all."

Of course he could, and did.

THE HAPPY DISPATCH.—The Japanese (says a Paris correspondent of a Vienna paper) are beginning to grow tired of performing the happy dispatch (suicide by imperial command) with a sabre sent them by the Emperor, and find it extremely disagreeable, even if the weapon is a marvel of splendour and art. Recently the Emperor had reason to be highly dissatisfied with one of his officers, and sent him the renowned sabre. It is a sort of honorary sword, very beautifully carved and finished. As this officer held high rank, and had hitherto given his prince every reason to be satisfied, the latter sent him, in order to alleviate the effect of the message as far as possible, one of his own swords, set with diamonds, and selected his prime minister as the bearer. The officer received the present, and was well aware what it signified. After reverently regarding the instrument of his punishment, he quietly left his house, went to the port, got aboard a French ship bound for Havre, and safely reached Paris, where he sold the sabre for 150,000 francs (£6,000).

PARKINS AND GOTTO'S PRIZE WRITING CASE for 5s. (or free by post for 3s.) containing stamp, filled with writing-paper, envelopes, Parkins and Park, blotting-book, &c. **THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL** was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 200,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKINS and GOTTO, 16, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never comes off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 482, New Oxford-street, W.C.—[Advertisement.]

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

On Saturday the second celebration of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The room in which the dinner was held was crowded almost to inconvenience, something like 300 persons having assembled on the occasion.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts,

The CHAIRMAN said: Ladies and gentlemen.—When a young child is produced after dinner to a circle of admiring relations and friends, I have generally observed that their conversation—I suppose in an instinctive remembrance of the uncertainty of infant life—usually takes a retrospective turn. They say how much the child has grown since the last dinner; what a remarkably fine child it is; to have been born only two or three years ago, and so forth. When a young institution is produced after dinner, there is not the same uncertainty or delicacy as in the case of the child, and it may be confidently predicted of it that if it deserves to live it will surely live, and that if it deserves to die it will surely die. The proof of this is in such a case as this must be mainly sought, I suppose, first, in what the society means to do with its money; secondly, the extent to which it is supported by the class with whom it originates, and for whom it is designed; and lastly, in the power of its hold upon the public. (Hear, hear.) I add this lastly, because no such indication that ever I heard of yet dreamed of existing apart from the public, or ever yet considered it a degradation to accept of public support. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

I am not here advocating the case of a mere ordinary client of whom I have little or no knowledge. I hold a brief to-night for my brothers. (Loud and continued cheering.) I went into the

gallery of the House of Commons as a parliamentary reporter when I was a boy not eighteen, and I left it—I can hardly believe the inexorable truth—nigh thirty years ago; and I have pursued the calling of a reporter under circumstances of which many of my brethren at home in England have many of my brethren's successores, can form no adequate conception. I have often transcribed for the printer from my short-hand notes important public speeches in which the strictest accuracy was required, and a mistake in which would have been to a young man severely compromising, writing on the palm of my hand by the light of a dark lantern in a post-chaise and four, galloping through a wild country all through the dead of the night, at the then surprising rate of fifteen miles an hour.

The very last time I was at Exeter I strolled into the castle-yard there to identify, for the amusement of a friend, the spot on which I once "took" as we used to call it, an election speech of my noble friend Lord Russell in the midst of a lively fight maintained by all the vagabonds in that division of the country, and under such galling rain, that I remember two good-natured colleagues, who chanced to be at leisure, held a pocket barometer over my notes-book, after the manner of a stock exchange in an astronomical procession. (Laughter.) I have worn my kness by writing on them in the old back row of the old gallery of the old House of Commons; and I have worn my feet by standing to write in a preposterous pen in the old House of Lords, where we used to be huddled up like so many sheep (laughter), kept in waiting till the woodsack might want restuffing. (A laugh.) Returning home from excited political meetings in the country to the waiting press in London, I do verily believe I have been upset in almost every description of vehicle in this country. (A laugh.) I have been, in my time, belted on my way to the south on my saddle hours, forty or fifty miles from London, in a rickety carriage, with exhausted horses and drunken postboys, and have got back in time before publication, to be received with never-forgotten compliments by Mr. Black, in the broadest of Scotch, coming from the broadest of hearts I ever knew. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I mention this trivial thing as an assurance to you that I never have forgotten the fascination of that old pursuit. (Cheers.) The pleasure

which I used to feel in the rapidity and dexterity of its exercise has never faded out of my breast. Whatever little cunning of hand or head I took to it, or acquired in it, I have so retained as that I fully believe I could resume it to-morrow. (Cheers.) To this present year of my life, when I sit in this hall, or where not, hearing a dull speech—the phenomenon does occur—(laughter)—I sometimes beguile the tedium of the moment by mentally following the speaker in the old, old way; and sometimes, if you can believe me, I even find my hand going on the table-cloth. (Loud laughter.) Accept these little truths as a confirmation of what I know—

as a confirmation of my interest in this old calling. Accept them as a proof that my feeling for the vocation of my youth is not a sentiment taken up to-night to be thrown away to-morrow—(hear, hear)—but a faithful sympathy, which is part of myself. (Cheers.) I verily believe, I am sure, that if I had never quitted my old calling I should have been foremost and zealous in the interest of this institution, believing it to be a sound, a wholesome, and a good one. Ladies and gentlemen, I am to propose to you to drink "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund," with which toast I will connect, as to its acknowledgement, a name that has shed new brilliancy on even the foremost newspaper in the world, the illustrious name of Mr. Russell. (Loud cheers.)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.—In Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who was on terms of intimacy with the late President Lincoln from the day of his election to that of his tragic death, delivered an address upon his life and character before the Girls' High and Normal School, in the course of which he related the following anecdote:—One evening in the

executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said, "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Seward. "Well,"

replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age. I bisected, you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs'—people who do not own land, and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising chiefly by my labour sufficient produce as I thought, to my fault had existed it could not have passed without detection.

Up to this time, when there are on board the ship and alongside 1,970 miles of cable, no fault has been discovered.

The machinery for paying out is not yet on board, but is being put together at the Greenwich works. The process of immersion will take about a fortnight. The beginning of the shore end will be laid by a small vessel, which will meet the Great Eastern about twenty miles from the Irish coast. The cable will then be passed on board, connected with that in the great tanks, and the big ship will begin her voyage. To the uninitiated this process of cutting and joining the cable appears very mysterious, but the engineers who are used to the work face it without any hesitation.

The joints do not really endanger either the insulation or the strength of the cable, as wherever they are made the external and conducting wires are spliced along a considerable length—sometimes not less than thirty yards—and the gutta-percha carefully put on in separate layers, firmly pressed together by means of warm irons. The completeness of the joint is tested by laying it in an insulated metallic vessel containing water, and ascertaining, by means of tests applied to this vessel, whether any electricity escapes from the joint as a current is passed along the cable.

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[MAY 27, 1865]

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2,000 O F A. LYNE S' NEW FAMED KENSINGTON SUITS FOR BOYS ARE NOW READY.

at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 19s. 6d. to 21s. These suits are warranted to be all wool, are well shrank before made up, and are in the latest style, whilst the fit and workmanship of this suit render them a complete and useful novelty.

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